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# The Hongkong Telegraph

FOUNDED 1861 二拜禮 號四+日曆十英港香 WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1923. 日七初十 每份售錢五文

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### PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

#### GENERAL ELECTION ON DECEMBER 6TH.

#### THE PREMIER'S EXCUSE: RUSH TACTICS CONDEMNED.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, November 13.  
 In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that he had advised the Crown to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible moment, and this would probably be on Friday.

**Political Excitement.**  
 The great interest in the political situation was evidenced by the crowds in the vicinity of the House of Parliament and by the excitement in the Commons. The benches, gangways and galleries, including the new Dominion gallery for Oversea representatives, were crowded with Members eager to know the Government plans. When Sir William Jönsson Hicks asked whether a certain question should be repeated on Thursday, there were cries of "We shan't be here."

Mr. Baldwin on entering was received with prolonged Ministerial cheering, to which Mr. Will Thorne and other Labourites retorted "Cheer on December sixth." The Ministerialists also warmly welcomed Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Mr. Neville Chamberlain, while Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George were given an ovation by their parties.

#### Labour Vote of Censure Moved.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald asked Mr. Baldwin to give time to discuss his (Mr. MacDonald's) resolution, condemning the Government's failure to deal adequately with unemployment, the European situation and Mr. Baldwin's declaration that the Government proposed to establish a system of tariffs as the sole cure for unemployment, but after tributes to the late Mr. Bonar Law had been paid by Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Asquith, Mr. Baldwin announced the dissolution, probably on Friday, and a discussion of the Labour vote of censure on Thursday. This means an election on December 6th.

#### Mr. Baldwin's Confession.

Mr. Baldwin said that he was so convinced of his conclusions with regard to unemployment being right that it was impossible for him to remain and attempt to steer the country through the winter of 1924-25 unless he was allowed to use the instrument which Mr. Bonar Law's pledge precluded him from using. He had been urged to try to avoid that pledge but he had little skill in finding ways around it. (Cheers). His only course as an honest man was to submit it to the views of the country and take his chance. An election was always disturbing and should be held as speedily as possible, so as to enable him, if the country gave him a mandate, to incorporate in the next Budget the measures he believed to be necessary.

#### Mr. Asquith's Condemnation.

Mr. Asquith condemned a rush election, alleging that the Government was afraid of full and free discussion, which had killed Protectionism twenty years ago. He declared that all business men condemned such a disastrous disturbance with social and commercial life, and he described the allocation of only Thursday for the discussion as an outrage of constitutional procedure.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain warmly supported Mr. Baldwin's decision.

#### Government Majority Falls.

In the course of a subsequent discussion on the Workmen's Compensation Bill the Government's majority fell to eleven and twenty respectively on opposition amendments. The shrinkage of the Government's majority did not produce a ripple of excitement in the House of Commons, being due to a big exodus of members after the more important speeches.

### SOUTH AFRICAN TEST CASE.

#### COURT'S OPINION OF COLOUR BAR.

Pretoria, November 13.

An important decision, declaring that the colour bar is repugnant to the general law of the land, has been delivered by the Supreme Court, arising from the application by the Attorney General for ruling in the case of a mine manager charged with contravening the mining regulation by permitting a native to take charge of a locomotive. Mr. Justice Krause, presiding, laid down that there was no justification for differentiation, and where an express statutory provision was absent it was dangerous to hold that the Governor General had power to make such regulation.

### TO DECIDE GERMANY'S CAPACITY.

Paris, November 13.

The Reparations Commission has unanimously decided to hear the Germans on Germany's resources. M. Barthou announced his intention thereafter to propose the appointment of a committee of experts of Allied and associated nationalities to furnish data whereon the fixation of German payment in 1924, 1925 and 1926 should be based. Sir J. Bradbury feared the scheme was too restricted.

### AMERICA'S NEUTRAL POLICY.

Washington, November 13.

It is stated that President Coolidge believes the traditional policy of the American Government will preclude its joining in any Allied protest against the return of the ex-Crown Prince and ex-Kaiser to Germany, or any measures to prevent the re-establishment of a Monarchy in Germany.

### SWITZERLAND TO AID JAPAN.

Berne, November 12.

The Federal Council has decided to ask Parliament to sanction the appropriation of fifty thousand francs for relief of the victims of the Japanese earthquake.

### EX-KAISER WILHELM.

Berlin, November 13.

Reports that the German Government has given the ex-Kaiser permission to return to Germany are officially denied.

### BELGIUM AND JAPAN DISASTER.

Brussels, November 13.

On the opening of Parliament, expressions of deep sympathy with Japan were officially expressed in both Chambers.

### DUKE OF CUMBERLAND ILL.

Vienna, November 13.

It is reported from Gmunden that the Duke of Cumberland has had a stroke of apoplexy and his condition is grave.

### BACK IN THE FATHERLAND.

### SUN'S REVERSE.

#### CHAN KING-MING'S COUP.

#### SUN INJURED IN RAILWAY SMASH.

There has been a startling change in the Canton situation during the past forty-eight hours. Chan King-ming has effected a strategical victory. Sun's forces have been forced to retreat in disorder. Sun Yat-sen in hurrying back to Canton by train has been injured in a collision, prominent officials at Canton are hurriedly leaving and there is a general anticipation that Chan King-ming will be in Canton during the course of the next few days.

Matters have changed so suddenly that, to give a connective story, it is necessary to hark back to the fall of Waichow. General Chan's fortified headquarters. This took place on Saturday last and was hailed by Sun Yat-sen and his followers with great delight, being interpreted as the beginning of Chan's defeat and elimination. It has since transpired that their rejoicings were premature and that Chan has, by a strategic move, become the dominant factor in the struggle.

Well-informed Chinese circles in Hongkong were surprised at the suddenness and apparent ease with which Waichow was captured, but general Chan has once more proved his prowess as a campaigner, for his "defeat" at Waichow has proved to be nothing but a decoy for a large force of Sun's soldiery—Yunnanese under the command of Generals Cheong and Fan. Whilst this force was attacking Waichow (guarded by only a half being away at Waichow and the other between Sheklung and Canton. This latter half were compelled to make an immediate retreat towards Canton and it is stated that they fled almost in disorder many of them reaching Canton itself without arms or ammunition.

#### Sun Injured.

Sun Yat-sen was among those so surprised, and he endeavoured to reach Canton by a special train, consisting of only two carriages. On the way, however, the train collided with another, the carriages being damaged and Sun and his party slightly injured. It is incorrect that Sun was wounded in the fighting; he was injured in the railway smash. However, Sun boarded the locomotive which was not badly damaged and continued his journey to Canton on the foot-plate.

#### Chan Advancing.

News has reached Hongkong that Sun's forces this side of Sheklung have either surrendered or decamped, but nothing definite is known regarding the fate of the Yunnanese whose capture of Waichow was celebrated so recently. It is known, however, that they are ineffective in rendering any help to Sun at the moment. It is stated that General Chan nearly succeeded in capturing General Hsu Sung-chi when he surprised Sun's forces at Sheklung and that General Hsu has fled to Canton with his routed men. It is also stated that General Chan has captured Sheklung, two stations on the Canton side of Sheklung and only 34 miles from Canton. This goes to confirm the many rumours on Canton and that, unless Sun can re-organise his troops quickly, Chan will be in Canton before many days have passed.

Large crowds of refugees are now leaving Canton for Hongkong.

### NEW MACAO TAX.

#### ON INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

#### PORTUGUESE COMPANIES FAVOURABLE.

A matter of great interest to the Fire Insurance offices of Hongkong, and one which will undoubtedly occupy the attention of the local Fire Insurance Association, is a decision recently made by the authorities at Macao to impose a tax on fire insurance premiums.

It appears that in the latest issue of the official Macao Gazette is given the text of an Ordinance, one clause of which provides for the imposition of a tax of five per cent. on the collected premiums of fire insurance policies in the case of non-Portuguese companies and a tax of two-and-a-half per cent. in the case of "national" (Portuguese) companies. This ruling is, of course, intended to apply to all policies signed and stamped in Macao, and inasmuch as most of the Hongkong companies have their agents doing business in Macao the decision affects them.

In the course of enquiries made yesterday by a representative of the Telegraph it was learned that the Macao authorities have recently spent a considerable sum of money on fire-fighting equipment and, with a view to the raising of revenue in support thereof, have decided to tax fire insurance premiums. They have also chosen to show a preference to Portuguese companies.

It is not yet locally known when the new ruling begins to operate, but there is a general opinion that the proposal is an unwise one. In the first place it is highly improbable that the tax will bring in very much revenue. When one considers that it will need \$100,000 in annual premium to bring in \$5,000 (out of which will have to come cost of collection) the prospect of very much revenue seems slight. Furthermore, it is not very likely that insurance companies will pay the tax without putting it on to those who pay the premium; in other words it will be the property-owners of Macao who will pay. And it is further asked what is there to prevent property-owners from coming to Hongkong to do their insurance business, thus taking away the power of Macao to tax them?

There are many who are looking forward with interest to a development of the proposal not only as regards its effect on property-owners and fire insurance companies but also as regards its merits or demerits as a revenue-raising expedient.

During the past two days heavily laden motor cars and lorries have been conveying goods to the steamers. We learn, on very good authority, that among the refugees to arrive in Hongkong by last night's boat, were General Lau Tsun-wan (a Kwangsi Commander loyal to Sun), General Yeung Hi-man (the Yunnan Commander-in-Chief) and two other generals, who with their families, are staying at the Great Eastern Hotel.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under yesterday's date, says that there is great apprehension regarding the future. Thousands of Sun's men have been coming back without arms, their retreat having been forced by Chan's surprise movement. It is reported that Sun has decided to move his headquarters to Kong-moon in the event of Chan entering Canton.

#### Seeking British Aid.

One of the local vernacular papers, this morning prints the rumour that Mr. Sun Fo (son of Sun Yat-sen) called on the British Consul at the Shamshu yesterday requesting that arrangements should be made to convey Sun and his family to Hongkong by the next steamer.

### POLITICAL PERSONALITIES.



Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Prime Minister, who has decided on a General Election.



Mr. Lloyd George, who stands with the Liberal Party in favour of Free Trade.



Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Leader of the Opposition, who complains of a rush election.



Mr. H. H. Asquith, who is joining hands with Mr. Lloyd George.

### JUMPED INTO HARBOUR.

#### EUROPEAN CAUSES SENSATION AT KOWLOON.

At 8.30 last evening, just as one of the Star Ferry launches had discharged its load of passengers at the Kowloon pier, an unusual occurrence drew a large number of people to the seawall. A European had been seen to throw himself into the water from the wall of the Praya between the Ferry wharf and the Police Pier, and he was swimming fairly well by the time lifeguards were thrown into the water and a rescue effected.

One of the passengers who had gone over in the same vessel as the European in question and had taken a part in the rescue work, today told a Telegraph reporter that the man appeared to him to be under the influence of liquor. He first noticed him on the ferry in company with another man.

All went fairly well whilst the ferry launch was crossing the harbour, although from later accounts by other passengers it would appear that the friend of the man had some difficulty in restraining him from jumping over the rails. As our informant was getting into a ricksha, he saw the man in the act of throwing himself over the seawall. Immediately he got out of the ricksha and jumped off the wall on to one of the motorboats stationed at this spot. A number of these had thrown out lifeguards, but these were ignored by the man in the water. He could swim fairly well and managed to keep himself afloat until he was fished out of the water and hauled into one of the motorboats. Our informant then saw him into a ricksha which drove to the shore.

### LOCAL FIRES.

#### OUTBREAK AT DAIRY FARM PREMISES.

About midnight, a fire broke out in the premises of the Dairy Farm in Wyndham Street, and caused considerable excitement to the people living in the vicinity. A volume of smoke issuing from the ground floor first led to the discovery, and the alarm dispatched to the Central Police Station brought a number of officers on the scene. The fire was located in a small room in the ground floor, used for smoking saunages.

The Fire Brigade, arriving a few minutes later with the necessary equipment, made short work of the flames, which did not do much damage. It was found necessary to flood the room with water and the resulting damage from this cause must have come to some hundreds of dollars. It is conjectured that the flames were communicated to the wood-work of the room from a pile of smouldering ashes left by workmen when they knocked off work. The premises are insured with the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

#### ANOTHER FIRE.

Yesterday there occurred another fire, the house involved being a building in course of construction at Cheung On Street, Kowloon City. The outbreak was kept under control by a number of police officers until the arrival of the Brigade from the Tsimshatsui Station. Damage was done, mostly to the ceiling, to the amount of \$200.

Investigating the circumstances of the outbreak, the police were informed that a cook left a fire burning on the premises whilst he went to market and on his return he found the building alight. No insurance had been effected, and the contractor for the building was not known.

### SUITS AND SARSAPARILLA.

#### ABERDEEN TRADER'S TROUBLES.

A tailor and an agent for Messrs. Watson's aerated waters were the parties in a dispute before Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, this morning. The tailor (represented by Mr. F. G. Vaux) alleged that the aerated water vendor wrongfully entered his premises, the front portion of No. 2 Wunam Road, which, he claimed, was leased to him by the defendant from July 1921, at a rental of \$17 a month. The plaintiff claimed that the premises were still leased to him and he asked the Court for an order giving him possession of the whole of the premises and damages for trespass.

The aerated water agent (represented by Mr. C. A. S. Russ), counterclaimed for damages for trespass, claiming \$250. He alleged that the tailor kept a cupboard on his (defendant's) premises and committed trespass by passing across his premises to and from the cupboard.

Mr. Vaux told the Court that when the premises were first let, in the beginning of the rent book there were words to the effect that plaintiff was tenant of the front portion of the premises. When plaintiff paid the rent for August (in which month the alleged trespass took place) the book was taken away and was not returned. When Mr. Vaux examined the rent book in connection with the action he found that the front page mentioned only one half of the front portion being let at \$17 a month.

Mr. Russ said so far as he could see the book had not been tampered with.

Mr. Russ's case was that defendant let only half the shop front. Plaintiff wanted to shut off defendant from the street, leaving him no place to conduct his business.

Judgment was entered for defendant on the claim, and the counterclaim was adjourned.

### JAPAN'S NAVY.

#### REDUCTION IN ESTIMATES.

Osaka, Nov. 14.—An Associated Press message says the revised Naval Estimates for the rest of the current year have been reduced by thirty-nine million yen, including twenty-five million by prolonging the period of construction of auxiliary vessels for twelve months. The Estimates for 1924 total 238 million yen, a reduction of forty million yen on the original estimates for this year.—Reuter.

### JAPANESE STOCK PURCHASE.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.—Sir Romeo Fane, a Holstein bull belonging to W. J. Elgie, of this district, which has carried off prizes at nearly all livestock shows in Canada this summer, has been purchased by the Japanese Government to be used for the improvement of stock in Japan.

### TO-DAY.

Closing Exchange 2s. 3. 13/16.  
 Barometer 2 p.m. 30.02  
 Temperature 2 p.m. 72  
 Humidity 2 p.m. 67  
 High Tide 3.50 p.m. Low  
 Water 6.41 p.m.  
 Lighting Up-Time 5.41 p.m.

### NEWS IN THE ADS.

Workers for the Peak stall of the M. C. L. Bazaar are invited to send their contributions to Mrs. Gompertz, 126A Peak—Page 4.  
 The regular monthly meeting of the Marine Engineers' Guild of China will be held at the Club



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ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS  
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JAPANESE BOOT & SHOE  
MAKING EXPERT  
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(Late with Nakao & Co.)  
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**EVERYTHING**  
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THE HONGKONG HOTEL  
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We have over 100 views of  
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Footwear Specialists.

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1, D'Agular Street, Central.

## EARLIER TELEGRAM.

## THE HOHENZOLLERN.

Paris, Nov. 13.  
A semi-official statement contends that the Reich Government is  
bound to hand over the ex-Crown Prince under Article 266 of the  
Peace Treaty, and strongly hints that France is opposed to the Reich  
request that the Allies do not resume military control.

Brussels, Nov. 13.  
According to various advices from Doorn, twelve passports  
authorising the journey to Berlin have been handed to the ex-Kaiser.  
London, Nov. 13.

The German ex-Crown Prince's return, coupled with the German  
Government's refusal to permit the resumption of inter-Allied mili-  
tary control, is solidifying anti-German feeling in France, Belgium,  
and Italy. Parisian newspapers demand the imposition of further  
sanctions.

## LIBERALS SHOW UNITED FRONT.

London, Nov. 13.  
In conference with Mr. Asquith, Sir J. Simon with Mr. Lloyd  
George and Sir A. Mond have decided upon a joint election campaign.  
London, Nov. 13.

Members began arrive at six this morning for the opening of  
Parliament, which was merely a prelude to the dissolution. The  
prospect of an election at an unexpectedly early date and the absence  
of a definite statement of the Government's protectionist programme  
have caused uncertainty of party orientation. The ex-Coalitionists,  
Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne and Lord Birkenhead have  
all endorsed Premier Baldwin's fiscal policy, while Mr. Lloyd George's  
pronouncement in favour of free trade is expected to lead to the  
reunion of the Liberals. The Labourites are united with the slogan  
"Tariff Reform versus Labour Party Programme" and confident of  
greatly increasing their representation.

London, Nov. 13.  
Premier Baldwin has informed Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, leader  
of the opposition, that he will advise the King to dissolve Parliament.

## THE GERMAN PLOTTERS.

Munich, Nov. 13.  
General Ludendorff has explained that the word of honour he  
gave on Friday does not mean that he will no longer participate in  
the "popular movement" to which he will still continue to devote  
himself. His parole only applied to his remaining in Munich and  
not to refraining from hostile activities pending examination.

## THURSDAY ISLAND.

Hobart, Nov. 13.  
The Returned Soldiers' Congress has unanimously resolved in  
view of the situation in Thursday Island with regard to the Japa-  
nese, that the Australian Government should be requested to take  
over the island as federal territory and to maintain a garrison and  
warship there.

## LABOUR DAILY DROPS OUT

New York, Nov. 13.  
Organized Labour's daily newspaper, the New York Leader has  
ceased publication, forty days after succeeding the Socialist paper  
"Call."

## THE CHINESE MISSION TO FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 13.  
The Chinese Economic Mission has been received by the  
municipality.

## BRITISH WAR DEBT TO U.S.A.

Washington, Nov. 13.  
The British war debt payment of \$92,000,000, due on the 15th,  
will be made in Liberty bonds.

## REPARATION DELIVERIES.

Cologne, Nov. 13.  
Representatives of the dyeing industry have signed an agree-  
ment to resume regular Reparation deliveries.

## WELL-KNOWN JUDGE RESIGNS.

London, Nov. 13.  
Sir Charles Darling has resigned his judgeship on the King's  
Bench.

## ART IS LONG LIVED.

If you want to live long be an  
artist. A reference to "Bryant's  
Dictionary of Art," and the arith-  
metic table, gives something like  
this: Nineteen famous painters  
and sculptors have reached the  
age of 90 and over; 134 lived to be  
80 at least; over 250 turned the  
corner of 90 years; and nearly 500  
have attained the age of 80 and  
above. The average mean age  
is full 55.

## OFF THE TRACK.

If there was anything more  
delicious than to read in one  
contemporary that the good old  
English Cambridge Stakes is a  
"Paris Classic" it was to be  
told by another on the same day  
that there was coming over to  
England to meet Papyrus in the  
Derby. Nothing, of course, ex-  
cept the very stringent conditions  
of entry and qualification. Ex.

## DEWAR'S WHISKY.

MESSRS JOHN DEWAR & SONS, LIMITED, and  
Subsidiary Companies hold the LARGEST STOCKS  
of MATURED SCOTCH WHISKY in Scotland to-day, and  
are therefore able to guarantee the same fine quality all over  
the world.

They have recently secured the famous ROYAL  
LOCHNAGAR Distillery at Balmoral, which is situated on  
the ESTATE of H. M. THE KING. In addition they own  
directly, or are jointly interested in nine other of the finest  
Malt Distilleries in Scotland, thus ENSURING FUTURE  
SUPPLIES OF THE VERY FINEST QUALITY OF SCOTCH  
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CHINA COAST  
OFFICERS.

## LATEST CHANGES.

Captain C. C. Williams, of the  
Woojung, is on leave. Captain J. G.  
Carnaghan, of the Poyang, has gone  
master. Woosung. Captain G. P.  
McMahon, from leave, has gone mas-  
ter, Poyang. Captain N. H. Leitch,  
of the Suivang, is on reserve. Cap-  
tain P. R. Purshaw, from leave, has  
gone master, Suivang.

Mr. W. E. Chapman has been ap-  
pointed second officer, Kanam.

Mr. G. Wood, second officer, Kapu  
is on reserve.

Mr. A. Taylor, third engineer,  
Tungchow, is on leave. Mr. E. R.  
McDermid, third engineer, Tungchow,  
has gone third engineer, Tungchow.

Mr. T. Wilkinson, from reserve,  
has gone second officer, Taisang.

Mr. J. J. McLeary, second officer,  
Luenho, has gone acting chief officer,  
Kinzling.

Mr. D. Summers, acting chief  
officer, Kinzing, has gone second  
officer, same ship.

Mr. E. T. Harris, from leave, has  
gone chief officer, Suivang. Mr. E. P.  
Kilby, acting chief officer, Suivang,  
has gone second officer, same ship.

Captain C. A. Robertson, of the  
Kinzling, has gone master. Woosung.

Captain L. G. King, of the Kinzing,  
is on leave.

Mr. J. B. Robson, from reserve,  
has gone second officer, Mausat.

Mr. E. C. W. Hessel, second officer,  
Mausat, is on leave.

Mr. G. Crist, chief engineer,  
Fooking, has gone chief engineer,  
Tuckow. Mr. I. S. Holmes, chief  
engineer, Tuckow, is on leave.

Mr. A. Jackson, second engineer,  
Ewang, is deceased. Mr. D. E. Fife  
has been appointed third engineer,  
Ewang.

Mr. W. E. Couston, supply second  
officer, Kaiping, has gone second  
officer, same ship.

Mr. J. Sparling, supply second  
officer, Kwangping, is a reserve.

Mr. E. J. Hemple has been appointed  
supply second officer, Kwangping.

Captain R. Macfarlane, of the  
Kaiping, is on leave. Captain J. C.  
Lainz, of the Kwangping, has gone  
master, Kaiping.

Mr. W. T. Barkas, chief officer,  
Kaiping, has gone acting master,  
Kwangping.

Mr. W. Sudbury, second officer,  
Kaiping, has gone acting chief  
officer, same ship.

Mr. H. Manson, from reserve, has  
gone chief officer, Kinzing. Mr.  
E. D. Penhale, chief officer, Kinzing,  
is on reserve.

Mr. H. W. Parry, from leave, has  
gone chief officer, Honam. Mr. Jng.

## EGYPTIAN'S PROTEST.

## Charges at Fahmy Trial

## Embitting Feeling.

Abdul Rahman El Biale Bey  
the Egyptian barrister who re-  
presented Mme. Rosnamgi, sister  
of the late Ali Bey Kamel Fahmy,  
during the recent trial of Mme.  
Fahmy, writes to the Daily  
Chronicle as follows:

May I thank you heartily for  
your recent article on the pro-  
tests from Egypt.

It is hoped that by now it is  
realised that the way in which  
Egyptians and Mohammedans as  
a whole were attacked during the  
trial is embittering feelings to-  
wards Britain in Eastern coun-  
tries.

Egyptians were spoken of as  
treating their wives as chattels,  
but Mme. Fahmy herself, when  
in the witness-box, clearly stated  
that all the sisters of her husband  
who are Egyptians' wives are  
enjoying freedom.

May I, as an Egyptian lawyer,  
point out that Egyptian married  
women have the absolute right  
to dispose of their property in  
any way they like. Egyptian  
law allows a wife to divorce her  
husband for cruelty or any other  
justifiable ground, and Mme.  
Fahmy could easily have divorced  
her husband through a Moham-  
medan court for the causes  
mentioned by her.

Mixed marriages are hated in  
Egypt. They not only rob Egyp-  
tian girls of their chances, but  
they also are the means—in case  
of the death of the husband—of  
the removal of Egyptian wealth  
and Egyptian children from  
Egypt to Europe.

A. S. T. Fuller, chief officer, Honam,  
has gone second officer, Kinshan.

W. B. Richardson, second officer,  
Kinshan, is on reserve.

Mr. J. E. Johnson, second officer,  
Honam, has gone second officer,  
Langshan.

Mr. E. P. Smith, from reserve, has  
gone chief officer, Sanning. Mr.  
W. H. Lane, chief officer, Sanning,  
is on reserve.

Mr. A. Naiswith has been appointed  
second officer, Fatschan. Mr. L.  
W. Harrison, second officer, Fatschan,  
has gone second officer, Luchow.

Captain A. J. Rainey, of the  
Armanestan, has gone master,  
Sarvistan. Captain P. R. Grierson,  
of the Sarvistan, has retired.

Mr. J. S. Belletty, from reserve,  
has gone second officer, Sarvistan.

Mr. J. Welch, acting second officer,  
Sarvistan, has gone third officer,  
Arabistan—Shipping and Engineer.

PEKING APPOINT-  
MENT.

Peking, Nov. 13.  
Wang Keh-ming has been ap-  
pointed Finance Minister and has  
assumed office.—Reuter.

PLAY WRITTEN ON  
DEATH BED.

"Hassan" Created by two  
Sick Men's Genius.

"Hassan," the play produced  
at His Majesty's Theatre, Lon-  
don, recently, was the work of  
two sick men, one, the author,  
is now dead; the other, the com-  
poser, is a confirmed invalid.

Mr. James Elroy Flecker, who  
wrote "Hassan," died of consump-  
tion in Switzerland in January  
1915 at the age of 30. "Hassan"  
was one of the last works of  
this consumptive poet, whose  
genius was not fully recognised  
during his lifetime. The play  
approaches a death-bed triumph  
of genius.

Mr. Frederick Delius, the  
brilliant composer of the music,  
has been in ill health for the last  
ten years. On the first night he  
was present at the production of  
his work.

A quarter of an hour before the  
play started, he was half-lifted  
from a taxi-cab outside the theatre  
and wheeled in an invalid chair  
almost to his seat in the stalls.

Frederick Delius has long been  
recognised as one of the finest  
living composers, and his music  
is played as much on the Continent  
as in Britain. His opera,  
"A Village Romeo and Juliet,"  
was produced by Sir Thomas Bee-  
cham years ago at Covent Garden,  
and many of his orchestral pieces  
are in the regular repertoire of  
the concert room.

New works by him heard last  
season were a Requiem for choir  
and orchestra, and a cello con-  
certo, written for Miss Beatrice  
Harrison.

Mr. Delius has had a romantic  
career. Born at Bradford, the  
son of a cotton merchant, as a  
young man he went out to Florida,  
to become an orange-grower.

Eventually, however, he forsook  
commerce, and returning to  
Europe, studied music. He soon  
became known as a composer of  
great originality and genius.

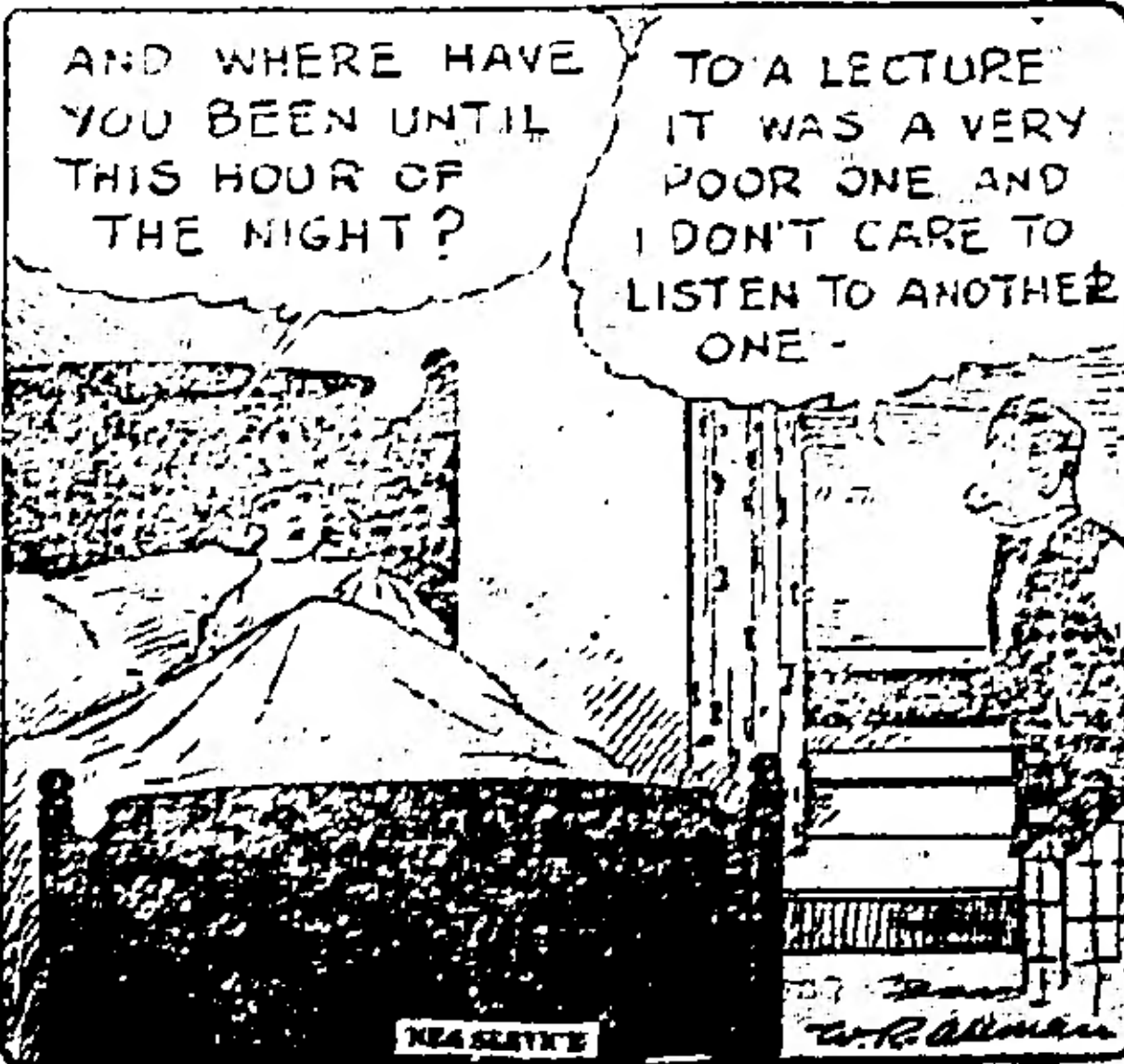
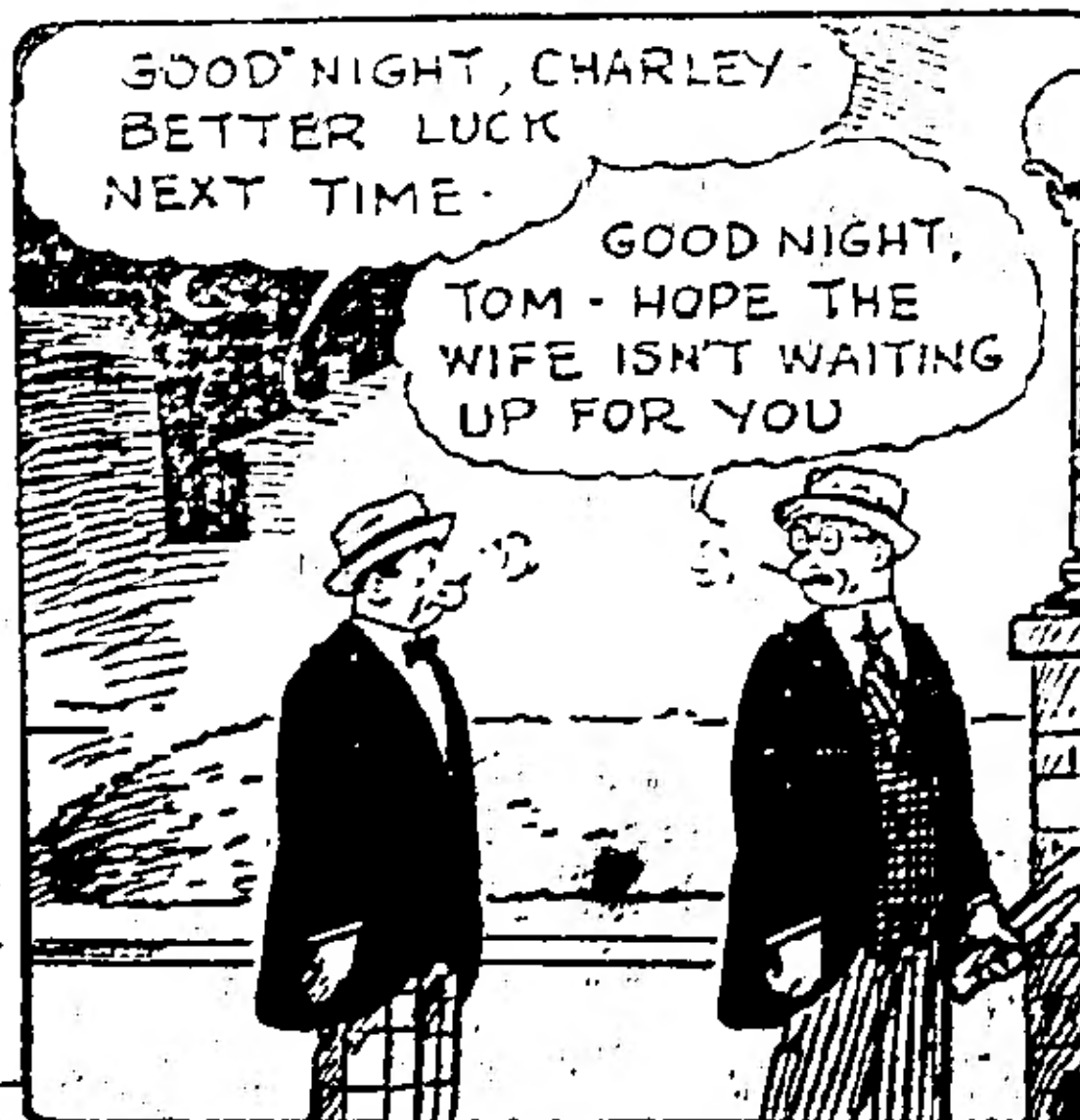
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## HUSBAND-HUNTING IN THE EAST.

Java's Eligible Bachelors, and China's.

The *Daily Sketch* recently had the following from its New York correspondent:

Modern "Eves," who are lured to the East by the bright prospect of finding there plenty of wealthy, unattached males are given a word in season by Mrs. Whitney Sperry, a wealthy San Francisco globetrotter.

Mrs. Sperry has just returned from a 75,000-mile jaunt through the Orient, Antipodes and South Sea Islands, during which she made a special study of conditions and prospects from the women's point of view.

"Women who go to the Orient in search of husbands should visit Java and Shun China," she declares.

"Java is a happy hunting ground for the right type of woman. The island abounds with handsome, cultured Hollanders, who have gone to make their fortunes.

"There are golden opportunities for single women, but the heat is so intense in that part of the East Indies that most white women refuse to live there."

In China, on the contrary, says Mrs. Sperry, she met many penniless English and American women who, erroneously informed that there were more white men than women in that country, had gone there to be married.

## SOME ORCHID SECRETS.

The Workings of Symbiosis.

Symbiosis is a condition of conjoint life that is more or less beneficial to the associated organisms. So the Professor said at the British Association.

Of many instances of symbiosis one of the most curious noted was that of orchids. Cultivators of orchids had found that success was obtained more frequently by planting seed in soil upon which orchids had previously lived, and much secrecy was observed as to the methods employed by the more successful cultivators. Research had shown that orchid seeds did not germinate in the absence of certain fungi, and each species of orchid had a special species of fungus peculiarly adapted to it. The seed apparently emitted a secretion that attracted the fungus. This penetrated the seed and was eventually digested by certain of its cells, and it was not until then that the seed germinated.

Among the remarkable cases of symbiosis was that of the larvae of a certain beetle that formed galleries in the wood of pines. The galleries had a characteristic blue colour, produced by the growth of a fungus ambrosia upon their walls, the fungus being cultivated by the larvae for food. An even more remarkable instance was that of a termite in Madagascar that built numerous chambers and galleries. It collected dead wood, chewed it up finely, swallowed it and passed it out unaffected through its intestines in the form of small spherical masses cemented together as porous cakes that were impregnated with digestive secretions. Fungi developed on the cakes and served as food for the termites, and in well-cared-for nests the growth was harvested by the workers, who ground up the mycelium and spores and fed the young larvae therewith, while older larvae received spores and large larvae received mycelium and the ground-up wood contained in the cakes. A third example was that of ants who cultivated fungi over areas of five to six square metres, and here the queen when about to found a new colony, carried away a small ball of fungus in a corner of her mouth wherewith to start a fresh culture in the new habitat.

Luminous symbiotic bacteria were present in various light-emitting animals and two species of fish had recently been studied in the sea about the Banda Islands. The luminous organ was a compact mass of white to cream-coloured tissue that lay just under the eye, the back of the organ being covered with a layer of black pigment which served to keep the light from shining into the tissues of the fish. In one of the species the fish alternately turned the light on and off, and it was apparently used as a searchlight to

## FLAWLESS FUTURE.

When All Will Be Beautiful.

"All facial irregularities will one day be corrected by seamless surgery."

If this vision, described to a *Pall Mall Gazette* representative by Dr. Zerrory R. Stoddart, an American "beauty surgeon," ever materializes, and at some future age all human features are Grecian and flawlessly perfect, a new race of critics gibing a raucous "feature-monotony" will no doubt be heard. And "O, for the sight of an ugly man—or woman," will be a world cry.

"Tremendous strides," said Dr. Stoddart, in an interview at the Savoy Hotel, "have been made in facial surgery during the past five years."

"The war" stimulated this branch of surgery enormously, and the great successes achieved during that period are being repeated every day.

"The psychological effect of physical perfection is extraordinary."

"Twenty per cent. of my operations are performed upon men. I am convinced that these men do not come to me merely for the pleasure of looking hand-some. They just desire to look normal."

"A man with some slight imperfection, such as outstanding ears, does not feel at ease in company; he feels that people are looking at him; he becomes embarrassed."

"Consider how much at ease a man is," said Dr. Stoddart, "if he enters a drawing-room perfectly attired and groomed; and then think how a little thing like a hole in a sock can demolish all his self-possession."

"Similarly, a facial deformity can warp, even lead to the destruction of a man's career."

"I recently operated on a lawyer of international repute. He suffered from heavy, over-hanging eyelids, his eyes were always half-closed. When engaged in the Supreme Court he was acutely conscious of his lowering, deformed gaze. A slight operation, however, corrected his deformity, and to-day he is a different man, cheery and buoyant."

"In fact," said Dr. Stoddart, "I am convinced that it is the psychological effect which gives this form of surgery a great legitimate future."

## THE "EGYPT'S" GOLD.

Salvage by Modern Methods.

The Swedish engineering which has set its hand to the raising of the sunken gold in the sea, Egypt has been experimenting with a specially equipped submarine since May last. Now that the wreck of the Egypt has been located charts and diagrams will be prepared; targets will be selected in the Egypt's hull and the gold seekers will batter a breach in her sides with torpedoes. What will happen thereafter is a dark secret; only half-revealed to the business men who are backing the enterprise. It is known, however, that a device of engineering, rivaling a dream of Jules Verne, will be prepared for this phase of the task. It will reach forth giant arms and grasp the specie boxes where they lie as the pursers left them. These steel fingers will not relax under the weight of sea water which, at 65 fathoms, would crush a diver's helmet. The treasure will be lifted to the sea bottom and then raised to the surface. No divers or diving appliances will be used. The syndicate is convinced that it will succeed. It has been agreed to spend £100,000. When the gold is raised £605,000 will go to the syndicate and £495,000 to Lloyd's who met the heaviest loss in the wreck of the Egypt. An agreement giving effect to these terms has been signed on behalf of the Swedish firm, three British insurance companies, and Lloyd's underwriters. The syndicate's engineer considers that the work will last over three summers. Neither he nor Lloyd's has the slightest fear that he will fail to bring the gold to the surface.—Ex.

attract and mislead its prey. The natives of the district were in the habit of cutting out the organs and employing it as a bait in night fishing, for it maintained its luminosity for about eight hours.

## Tea

Every dog has his day. It is quite certain that old-fashioned ways of tea packing have had theirs long ago—as you will quickly see if you taste Brooke Bond tea packed in the modern vacuum way.

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## CHINA'S HUMANITY.

Passing of the "Horse."

To the Editor of the *North-China Daily News*.  
Sir,—To-night on the Bund a man died, dropped dead in his tracks. He with three other "horses" was pulling a load of tin. This momentum, caused by the hurry to cross the road, could not be arrested, the heavily loaded truck hit him. He died.

There on the street he lay taking his last rest, and God knows, his first. A noisy crowd gathered about him, held back somewhat by police who awaited something; evidently an order to move the body.

We all know his next move. It will be made in an unpainted coffin. Perhaps an old woman will accompany it, a mother, perhaps a wife, perhaps a child in any case whoever goes along will be dumb with grief. This is a familiar picture, this poor Chinese funeral, with its dry-eyed mourners, slain in the flesh. Think of the life this "horse" lived! Think of a bowl of rice—his all—and for this he was obliged to become a "horse."

In the days when Turkey amounted to something (let us judge a nation by its heart) she gave the donkeys one day a week to rest. One whole day each week these animals could stretch in the sun and live entirely.

Cannot China do something for her "horses," and for all others in the "horse" class? Why not schools for all these unfortunates? Even one hour a day in which to learn a little, an hour's respite from drudgery, why not? One hour a day would be seven hours a week. Not as much as the donkey had at one time, but something at least.

Any firm would be glad to give its workers a small chance like this. No firm would grudge an hour spent in this manner. Three hundred and sixty-five hours a year would lessen the burden of the "horse."

The argument may be brought forward that it will make the coolie "horse" discontented to learn something. Let it. The beginning of thought is rooted in discontent. What a sloppy lot of degenerates we would be if we were all contented with our lot! The accumulation of discontent will mean a struggle towards the light. No "horse" who receives the right instruction in his hour will think of revolution. He has late proof of the folly of this. Have not the enlightened classes tried it out?

We know well enough that the habit of the Chinese mind is to plod along in peace. Let us make the plodding a little more endurable.

Tsao Kun has just gone into office. Why not suggest to him the establishment of a chain of coolie schools? No money in the Government you say? It cost this president 15 million to get where he is. He should do something to justify his value. A little less out of the huge squeeze pocket, a little less for imitation soldiers, that is all. He has the opportunity to "start something" in China. No matter how he climbed the ladder, he can live in the memory of the people.

Will some one add his voice to mine and see what can be done for the "horse?"

Thanking you for space,

I am, etc.,  
GERVE BARONTI.  
Shanghai, Oct. 19, 1923.

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The Peps medicinal fumes thus come into direct contact with every part of the throat and chest, which are soothed, healed and protected against the perils that come with sudden weather changes. Peps are indispensable to the bronchial invalid and weak-chested. Free from opiates and habit-forming drugs.

Dr. BORDON STABLES says:—Peps are exceptionally suited for the treatment of bronchial ailments; their peculiar composition, their direct influence on the mucous membranes of the bronchi, and their freedom from risky substances, being among their many praiseworthy points.



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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## WANTED.

**WANTED**—Ground floor Offices or Store in Central district for January or February 1924. Apply Box No. 1020 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## TO BE LET.

**TO LET**—Modern European House, with Garden at No. 5, Peace Avenue Homunin, can be occupied immediately. For particulars, Apply Box 395 "Hongkong Telegraph."

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**CENTRAL** offices to let. Top floor, 8 Des Vaux Road Central. Vacant from the 10th. November. Apply International Trade Developer 8 Des Vaux Road, Central.

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**FOR SALE**—THE TOWERS—20 BROADWOOD ROAD—Furnished or unfurnished, five bedrooms with bathrooms, all modern conveniences, reception rooms, smoking room etc., garden and tennis court. Apply instead & Davis-Alexandra Building.

## LOST.

**LOST**—On Kowloon Ferry Wharf or Lai Chi Kok Bus, a platinum bar brooch. Finder please return to Box No. 443 G.P.O.

**LOST**—On the 5th. November, C.O.R.D. issued by the Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Hongkong, for \$1427.03 in our favour. Finder please communicate to Cie. Commerciale d'Extreme Orient, 8 Gresson Street, Hongkong.

**MARINE ENGINEERS' GUILD OF CHINA.**  
Hongkong Branch.

**THE** Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Guild Office, Sailors' Home, West Point, on Friday 16th November, 1923, at 5 o'clock p.m.

## BUSINESS.

Elections and General.  
W. J. STOKES,  
Branch Secretary.

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**WE** have this day removed our Offices to No. 4, Queen's Building, Top Floor, Franco-Chinese Trading Co., Ltd.

## NOTICE.

**WORKERS** for the Peak Stall, M. C. L. Kassar, are invited to send their contributions to Mrs. Gompertz, 126A Peak, who would be very gratified if any Peak Ladies not already approached would communicate with her if desirous of helping either by annual subscriptions (\$1 adults and 50 cents children), or donations of money, or articles for the Toy and Fancy Stall.

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LIMITED.

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**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** to Shareholders in the above named Company that the Special Resolution to wind up the Company and the Extraordinary Resolution providing for the distribution or sale of the Company's holding of Shares in the Hongkong Tramways Limited (Incorporated in Hongkong) of which notice has been given to the Shareholders having been confirmed and passed by the Registers of Shareholders in the above named Company both in London and in Hongkong will remain open until the 30th day of November 1923 for the purpose of registering transfers of Shares after which date the said Registers will be closed and the Liquidator will proceed to a distribution of the assets of this Company among the persons appearing as Shareholders upon the said Registers in accordance with their rights and with the said Extraordinary Resolution.

W. F. SIMMONS,  
For and on behalf of  
EDWARD KITCHIE MORRIS,  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, 5th Nov. 1923.

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**ENTRIES** for the seventh race at the Extra Gymkhana Meeting to be held on 1st. December next will be Post Entries.

## THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

**Extra** Gymkhana is fixed for Saturday 1st. December 1923. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.  
Special St. Andrew's Programme.  
Entries close on 17th. Nov. 1923.

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## WOMAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

New York: The circumstances attending the death at Biltmore Country Club, Westchester, of Mrs. Charles Webb, the well-known millionairess and society woman, remain a mystery, the result of the autopsy being kept a closely guarded secret. The newspapers state that Mrs. Webb made three wills. In the first, drawn up before her marriage, she left two million dollars to her relatives, but in the second her property was left to her husband. This will, however, was declared invalid, because the relatives were entirely ignored. A third will was made out shortly before her death, but the details are unknown.

According to the New York Times the deceased's friends say Mrs. Webb communicated certain information to Dr. W. J. Meyer as to the cause of her illness which terminated fatally, with the result that he refused to issue a death certificate.

## CLASSICAL REVIVAL.

## Latin and Greek Required

French educationists have decided that the study of Latin and Greek is essential for a general education. Twenty years ago Greek and Latin in the schools were optional, and science and modern languages could be substituted for them. Now the former, as from October will be compulsory. The school children of the lowest forms will be required to study Latin and one living language for four years, and Greek and two living languages for two years. On reaching the third form a pupil will be given the choice of continuing on the classical side or passing over to the modern side. Such, in brief, says the Medical Press and Circular are the new regulations and we hope that the educationists in this country will take note of them.

In science a knowledge of Greek and Latin is indispensable owing to the terminology; a medical student, who was ignorant of both, on one occasion asked a highly classical physician the difference between a hypodermic and a subcutaneous injection. His teacher was cryptic in his reply. The only difference he knew of was that of the derivation of the term—hypodermic being Greek and subcutaneous being Latin. In the French view, which we believe to be true, the study of these two languages is valuable as a stimulant to the mental development of young pupils. This conclusion was arrived at after twenty years' experience of the optional position of Greek and Latin in the French schools.

## CRICKET.

## I. R. C. v. NAVY.

A friendly match between the I. R. C. and the Navy was played on Monday afternoon, the Indians winning by a big margin. Following are the scores—

## NAVY.

Rev. Purcell, b Madar 12  
Mid. Lambton, c Kitchell, b A. Arculli 8  
Lt. Simpson, b A. Arculli 0  
Py. Lt. Hargreaves, run out 1  
Lt. Jackson, c Currie, b A. Arculli 22  
Lt. Beasant, c O. Ismail, b A. Arculli 4  
Lt. Hughes, b A. Arculli 0  
Lt. Harris, c S. A. Ismail, b A. H. Madar 0  
A. H. Madar 0  
Marine Leach, not out 11  
Capt. Quinlan, b A. Arculli 0  
Seaman Gibbs, l.b.w. b A. H. Madar 0

Total 58

## Bowling Analysis—

O. M. R. W.  
A. Arculli 7 1 22 6  
A. H. Madar 6 5 1 32 3

## I. R. C.

H. D. Rumjahn, c Purcell, b Leach 12  
N. B. Kitchell, c Purcell, b Hargreaves 1  
S. A. Ismail, c Harris, b Beasant 31  
F. M. Arculli, c Beasant, b Gibbs 28  
Sirdar Khan, b Leach 9  
A. el. Arculli, c Hargreaves, b Gibbs 1  
O. Ismail, c b Beasant 32  
J. S. A. Currie, c and b Leach 0  
S. H. Ismail, not out 63  
A. H. Madar, b Gibbs 3  
S. D. Ismail, not out 4

Extras 9

Total (for 9 wickets) 193

## Bowling Analysis—

O. M. R. W.  
Hargreaves 9 2 40 1  
Quinlan 8 1 26 0  
Beasant 9 1 34 2  
Leach 13 3 41 3  
Gibbs 7 2 14 3  
Rev. Purcell 2 0 9 0

## H. K. C. C. MATCHES.

The following teams will represent the H. K. C. C. on Saturday next, 17th instant, both matches commencing at 2.15 p.m. sharp.

1st XI v. R.G.A. (League): E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), A. L. Gace, H. Owen Hughes, G. R. More, F. G. Lammert, A. C. I. Bowker, A. V. T. Dean, E. G. England, D. H. F. McMaster, E. C. Hazen and A. K. Mackenzie.

2nd XI v. K. C. C. 2nd XI (Friendly): H. E. Hollands (capt.), G. H. Piercy, C. V. Mark, W. W. Mackenzie, J. N. Owen, D. E. G. Nicholson, R. M. Macalpine, C. R. Baron, P. Jacks, J. E. Hancock and D. B. Peat.

## VACCINATION.

## THE CAMPAIGN BEING PUSHED AHEAD.

In connection with the vaccination campaign, the Telegraph has been asked to make known the fact that whenever facilities are required for vaccination of a large number, as for instance in a school or institution, such is readily given by officers of the Sanitary Department, on application, free of charge. There appears to have been a misunderstanding that payment is required, and we are asked to dispel this impression in consequence of a letter of enquiry from one of the Chinese schools.

The campaign is being organized on systematic lines. Stations have been established in the Central Market, in d'Aguiar Street, in the Old Fire Station, in the Western Market, and in fact in all likely places where conditions render the establishment of such posts desirable. The whole organization is under the supervision of Inspector Lambie, aided by Inspector R. R. Wood in the central district. The 5th Troop of Boy Scouts have rendered sterling service in vaccination work, a large number of them being well versed in first-aid knowledge, and only requiring a little coaching to adapt them for the work in hand. In addition to the large army of voluntary workers, there are the berth attendants from the Naval Hospital whose services have also been brought into the campaign.

## MONGOLIAN OILFIELDS.

## Trade Outlook Discussed.

Mongolia, the home of the Living Buddha, dinosaurs and the oldest survival of barter, may cause the centre of international friction to swing round from the oil fields of the West if the statements of Mr. Jacques K. Maguile, scholar, economist and explorer are correct.

Mr. Maguile, who is now in Shanghai after a prolonged visit to Mongolia, declared to a *Sinaghai Times* reporter that in addition to the manifold resources of the huge, unexplored country the extent of which is generally described as "untold," there is gold, platinum, silver and oil. Rich deposits of oil are buried in unknown wastes, and if his estimate is correct their exploitation should assist in changing the world situation regarding oil.

Mr. Maguile is leaving for America carrying with him the secret of location of the oil tracts, and he is to endeavour to finance his project in New York. Mongolia has been his hunting ground for the past 17 years, and has yielded up to him extensive information with regard to its economic possibilities and its changing social and political life as western contacts have become more common and closer. He said he had travelled 70,000 miles throughout the country.

The most striking fact he had to record was the changing life of Mongolia. He is Russian by birth, and first entered Mongolia with the Shershorff Economic Expedition, in 1902. Since that date his connection with the country has been broken only for a short period while he was absent in America. As a doctor of economics, naturally his attention was chiefly devoted to economic conditions, but he also studied closely the social life, religion, and the many interesting phases which are to be found among the Mongols, whose insularity has been so lightly broken by the advancing forces of western civilization.

Chinese replace Russians. A few years ago the bulk of Mongolia's trade, by reason of the Mongol's natural affinity with Russia, passed over the Russian frontiers, he said, but to-day it is chiefly in the hands of the Chinese, who finance three-quarters of the enterprises and draw off the products through Urumqi. With such a preponderant balance of trade it was reasonable to assume that Mongolia reacted most markedly to Chinese influence, but the trade bond did not override the born independence of the Mongols.

Whatever may be the political designs of Russia and China on Mongolia, the Mongols themselves, happy in their pastoral pursuits, prefer autonomy. Mr. Maguile said. Of course, the form of government would flourish best under Chinese protection, with all foreign relations with Mongolia centreing in Peking.

Mr. Maguile was disposed to place the total trade of Mongolia at a much higher figure than that in reports of accepted authorities. He said the figure must be somewhere about \$100,000,000. Official figures were difficult to secure because barely 50 per cent passed through recognized depots, the bulk going through many small channels without official surveillance or inspection.

The firm hold of the Chinese on Mongolian trade had arisen through the pernicious credit system operating among the many Mongol herdsmen, traders and cattle breeders. Primitive bartering took the place of a modern system of finance, with the result that the advancement of credit at exorbitant rates of interest, swallowed up the Mongol's assets in a few years, and left him permanently in the debt of the Chinese financier, who bound him with debt of interest which never diminished. A breeder would start with a herd of sheep, obtain credit, and in a few years be practically a shepherd having no proprietary interest in the herd he tended.

## COMPETITION IN WOOLLEN TRADE.

In the Yorkshire woollen industry there is very keen feeling regarding foreign competition. Mills are closing daily and it is locally declared that the outlook was never blacker. Not only are foreigners ceasing to buy from the West Riding but they are establishing themselves in countries where previously Yorkshire had a virtual monopoly.

## SCENTS OF TIMBER.

## Nature's Elusive Odours.

"Of all smells in world," Viscount Grey once declared in the course of an address on nature study, "the smell of many trees is the sweetest and most fortifying." Yet only a small proportion of those who delight in the perfume of flowerbees ever realise how much fragrance may be inhaled when sauntering through a wood. Trees—especially under a hot sun following rain—send out an odour both pleasant and tonic. But it is a subtle odour, and just as the squeak of a bat on the wing is inaudible to ordinary ears, the stimulating scent of a clump of trees is ignored by the ordinary nose.

Every kind of wood emits its own characteristic odour, though in some species this is so faint as to be almost imperceptible. Occasionally, during a country ramble, the writer has watched a couple of woodmen felling an oak with the simple tackle of their craft—bill-hooks, axes, a cross-cut saw, two or three small iron wedges. After the oak has measured its length on the grass with majestic crackling roar, the barking-iron comes into play, and an acrid smell pervades the air. "The more it smells like vinegar the sounder the oak," a woodman once told the writer. The resinous smell—apparent even to the most unobservant noses—exhaled by pines and other conifers in growth, lingers for a long time after the timber has been seasoned. This peculiarity inspired an odd suggestion on the part of a seventeenth-century writer quoted in John Evelyn's "Sylvia." "Thomas Bartolimus," says Evelyn, "disclaims the use of hops in beer, and would substitute the shavings of deal boards as he says, to give a grateful odour to the drink." Coach-builders who make a large use of acacia wood find that some species smell of violets when worked. The aroma of cherry-wood is intensified after it has been buried for a time; and this is done in the parts of France and Germany where they make cherry-wood pipes.

**AFTER THOUSANDS OF YEARS.** Most of the strongly scented woods—such as cinnamon, cedar, camphorwood, sandalwood—are produced only in hot countries. Their scent vanishes in course of time but only from the surface. A slight incision made in a sandalwood box, however old, will revive its perfume. A piece of juniper found in an Egyptian tomb of the Twelfth Dynasty regained its sweet smell when cut.

There are a few forms of timber—fortunately, very few—which smell repulsively. By far the worst of these is gony, a tree that abounds in Guiana. Its wood is hard, and has been tried for road-paving, in the hope that applications of tar and long exposure to the air would neutralize the smell of decayed cheese it gives forth. Such, however, was not the case, and the gony paving had to be removed. The timber of cypress trees grown in this country has little commercial value, but Queensland produces a cypress pine which has a very strong scent which makes it serviceable for bridge piles and other under-water structures. Though rather pleasing to human noses, this scent is evidently disagreeable—probably poisonous—to insect life both on land and water. Even the white ant will not touch it. It has on the outer surface a skin of eucalyptus, about half an inch thick, which, being odourless, affords no protection. After a few months the sapwood vanishes from bridge piles, having been devoured by cobras or other pests—but they always stop short at the heartwood.

## SNEEZEWOOD AND STINKWOOD.

One of the hardest and most durable woods known to commerce—sneezewood—grows only in South Africa. Sneezewood (*Pteroxylon* tile) derives its name from the fact that, when being worked, its dust gives out a pungent odour apt to cause sneezing and running of the eyes, and as repulsive to insect-pests as the odour of the Queensland cypress. Another strong smelling South African timber is Cape walnut, commonly called stinkwood, and largely used for making furniture because its smell keeps insects at bay.

The Japanese, who have developed the sense of smell to a far higher point than any Western nation, used to play a game known as *Ko-awase* (a game of scents). Fragrant woods and incense being the only scents permitted. Descriptions of *Ko-awase* preserved in old *Mss.* indicate that an astonishing variety

## MANILA COLLISION CASE.

## NEGLECTANCE ALLEGED AGAINST "MONTROSE"

The Admiralty Jurisdiction case before the Chief Justice, with Comdr. Beckwith, sitting as assessor, which commenced yesterday, is still proceeding. The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company (represented by Mr. Eldon Potter K.C.) are suing the s.s. *Montrose* (represented by Mr. F. C. Jenkin and Mr. Campbell Prosser) for damages arising out of a collision between the *Yuen Sang* and the *Montrose* in Manila harbour during a typhoon in 1920. The defendants are counter-claiming damages against the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.

The defence is that after No. 4 signal went up, about 4 o'clock, the moorings of the *Montrose* were strengthened and at the same time they commenced to raise steam, but the wind increased in violence with such rapidity that it struck her before this could be accomplished, and in any case, they contend that their engines would have been useless. The defendants allege that the *Yuen Sang* was at fault in staying at her berth when No. 4 signal was hoisted, because of the nature of the wharf, and they allege that she was further at fault in attempting to move just before the collision.

Mr. Potter, has gone into the case very fully, emphasising the allegations of negligence on the part of the officers of the *Montrose* in not having steam up, and going at great length into the meaning of the typhoon signals. Mr. Potter was continuing his address to the Court as we went to press.

The plaintiffs' case is that the collision took place between Nos. 3 and 5 piers on the north side of Manila harbour, about 7.45 p.m., on Aug. 31st 1920. A wind of typhoon force was blowing at the time, accompanied by a rough and confused sea and violent squalls of rain. The *Montrose* was lying on the north side of pier No. 5, while the *Yuen Sang* was fastened to the bulkhead between the piers. The *Yuen Sang* blew her whistle, when a collision seemed imminent, but the *Montrose's* starboard side struck the *Yuen Sang's* starboard bow. Plaintiffs allege that the *Montrose* was negligent in having no steam up or in having let her steam down whilst the typhoon signals were hoisted.

## JOKE REVEALED BY EXPERTS.

Scientists at a British Government dye laboratory were responsible for the disclosure of a clever practical joke.

On the strength of an apparently old letter, a Buckinghamshire coroner was about to open investigations for treasure trove. This letter purported to have been written by a highwayman when pursued by runners. It gave minute directions for finding an iron box crammed with doubloons, jewels and pieces of eight buried beneath a tree near a Buckinghamshire inn.

The coroner sent the letter to the Public Record Office, who forwarded it to the Government Laboratory for examination. Analysis showed the paper to be old, but tests applied to the ancient-looking ink proved that it contained a red aniline dye. Consequently its age could not be more than 40 years.

The writer turned out to be a practical joker, who had torn a couple of fly-leaves from an old Bible.

of fragrant woods must have been known in Feudal Japan. It was played by four persons, to one of whom was assigned the task of burning wood and incense on a mica plate held over a charcoal brazier. A cabinet placed in such a position that the other players could not see what he was taking, held his supplies, and he was furnished with a set of miniature tools—saw, chisel, knife, hammer—for cutting up the wood. By his side stood a lacquer tray with a number of mother-of-pearl medallions. When the wood and incense were thoroughly ignited the mica plate containing them was placed to cool upon one of the medallions. The other players inhaled the scent from the fuming plate, endeavoured to decide, within a time-limit of two minutes, what wood had been mingled with the incense to produce the fumes; then signified their decision by means of a numbered counter. No fewer than 120 combinations of scents are recognized in the rules of *Ko-awase*.

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## A YANGTZE-TRIP.

## British Consul's Impressions.

Mr. Sidney Barton C. M. G., H.M. Consul-General, who returned to Shanghai a few days ago from a trip up the Yangtze River, believes that a hopeful outlook on the affairs of turbulent China is justifiable, and this despite the fact that he was in Chungking two days after that centre of storm had changed hands again as a prize of war.

Mr. Barton told members of the Christian Literature Society for China, at their annual meeting in Shanghai on November 8th, the principal impression left in his mind was the tide of war had made little effect on the life of the Chinese people. After Chungking had fallen into other hands the shops were open, people were going about as usual as if they were accustomed to that sort of thing.

He commended the hopeful tone expressed in the society's annual report. He said he received that report when he had returned to Nanking after an extended trip to Chungking and back—1,300 miles each way. In the course of the journey he saw a good deal of China but he could not help feeling that the hopefulness was justified in spite of conditions which appeared so bad on the surface. It was natural that in the course of that journey to Chungking and Changsha at a time like the present he should see a good deal of the actual state of chaos and civil war which unfortunately was prevailing.

## HARASSED CHUNGKING.

"I think the hopeful view is justified because if you look more closely at the country in which all these upheavals are taking place you cannot help being struck by the very small outward and visible result of the upheavals marked on the people of the country itself," he said. "I happened to be in Chungking just two days after the city had fallen, it having been besieged by one party for three weeks."

"There were somewhere about eight generals in the city and on going through it from one end to another one could not help noticing the little effect the war had on the life of the people as a whole. All the shops were open; everybody was going about their business apparently as in normal time, as if they were accustomed to this sort of thing, which shows what a comparatively small section of this great country is actually effected by the upheavals that are going on."

## UNCHANGING PEOPLE.

"The same thing applies practically wherever one goes. You will see the burnt-out ruins in some places, and everyone knows of the appalling tale of suffering, loss and damage there is to tell but, even so, the country seems to go on just the same. Civil war passes over a particular place leaving terrible losses behind it but the Chinese go on just the same."

Mr. Barton said that seemed to him to be the basis of the optimism in the report. He referred to a remark of one British official who was asked for his opinion of the Chinese after he had served six years in daily contact with the seamy side of Chinese life in the courts and replied "I think more of them than ever."

Mr. Barton said "If you took a vote among these British and foreign officials in China who are brought into contact with the Chinese you will probably find that the majority would express the same opinion in effect."

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## SHANGHAI NIGHT LIFE.

## Opening of Gambling Dens.

Shanghai's round of hectic pleasures has been augmented in recent weeks by the opening of a number of foreign gambling houses, where the joy-hunter, after he has been evicted from his cafe "while the night is still young," may consort with fortune in lavish surroundings, says the *Shanghai Times*.

The premier house is in the French Concession where nightly, especially on Saturdays, eager crowds of gamblers may be seen playing baccarat and lotto. Stakes are very high, and thousands of dollars change hands during the course of a busy night. The house has the air of Monte Carlo, although starched shirts rustle with tweed suits.

A foreign croupier, with other foreigners to assist him, runs the establishment which does business far into the night. A miscellaneous assortment of gamblers gather there but it lacks the completeness of Monte Carlo only in one particular: there is no "Suicide Seat" at present.

Another gambling house, run by foreigners and Chinese for foreigners, has sprung up in Chapel, just beyond the Settlement limits around Junkong Road. Roulette is the principal game, and tea dances, to be held regularly, have been arranged to give it some social standing.

Most of the foreign bars outside the Settlement have been closed at the instance of the Chinese authorities, but this gambling house appears to have assured its existence through the usual method of approach to the Chinese officials concerned.

The conclusion to be drawn from the existence of these flourishing institutions is that Shanghai will do its best to maintain its hectic night life in spite of moral denunciation or municipal regulations.

## ACCIDENT IN A CHURCH.

During a service at St. Dunstan's Church, Cranford, Middlesex, attended by the local troop of Boy Scouts, a large marble tablet to the memory of one of the Earls of Berkeley fell from the wall upon Senior Scout Thomas Ryan and Scout Victor Mather. Both escaped serious hurt.

MUSIC OVER A LIGHT RAY. A concert transmitted along a ray of light was heard by scientists at the British Association meeting in Liverpool. The music was played in St. George's Hall and carried along the ray to the Technical School, a short distance away. This is the most advanced experiment yet made in transmission of sound along a light ray.

## DEATH PACT FULFILLMENT.

Robert Alfred Sheppard, who was sentenced to death at the Old Bailey for the murder of Florence Lilian Jones at Tottenham, refuses to appeal against the verdict. He declares he is satisfied with the decision, and wants to die. The story told at the trial was that there had been a contract between Sheppard and Jones to commit suicide. The woman inhaled gas and died, but the man did not carry out his part of the agreement. In returning their verdict the jury made a strong recommendation to mercy.

## BETTER THAN POWDER AND ROUGE.

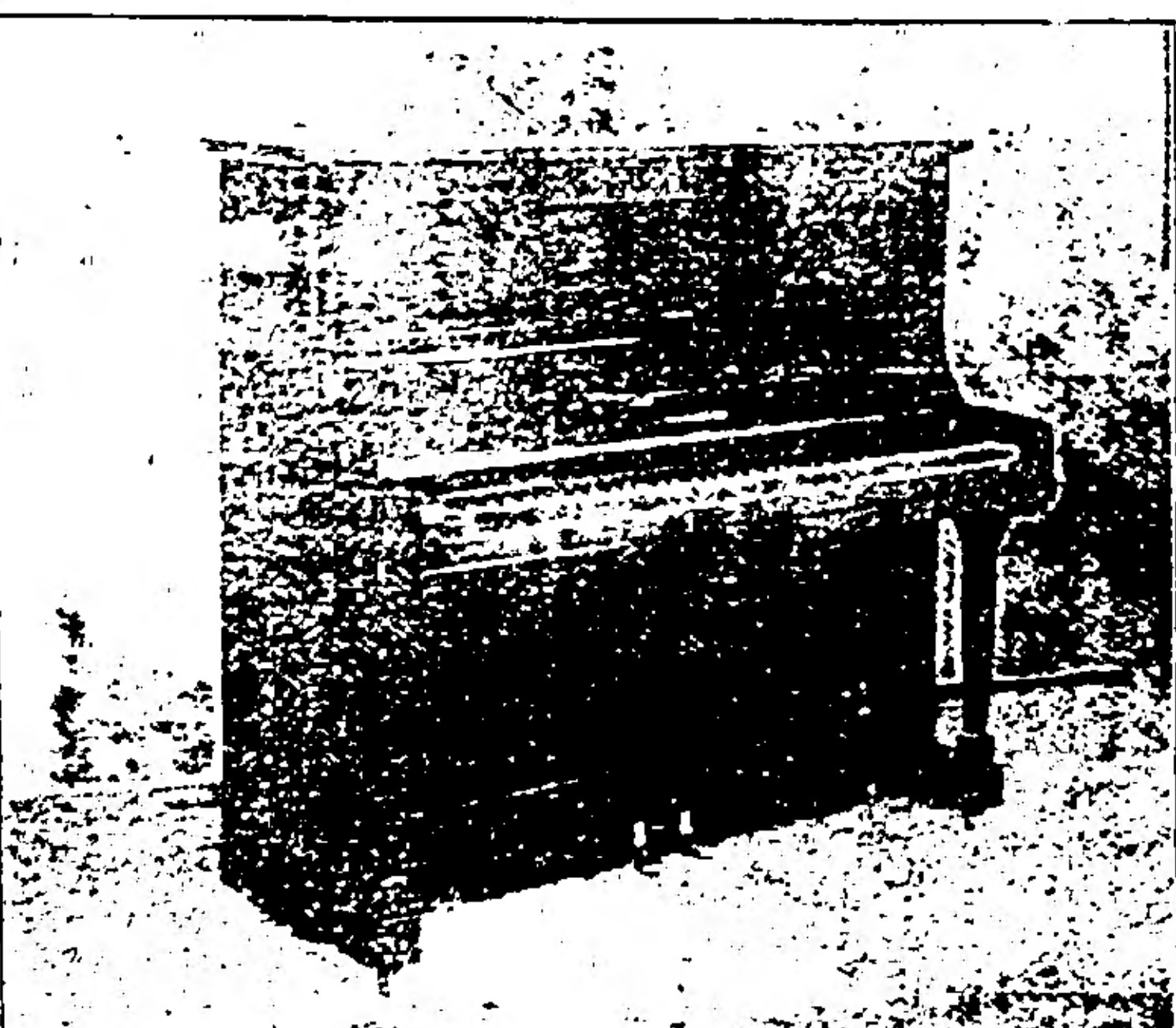
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The Telegraph.

HONGKONG, 14th Nov., 1923.

"GROTESQUE  
NONSENSE."

Britain's bona fides in connection with the Washington Naval Treaty have been called into question on several occasions since the announcement of the decision to establish a naval base at Singapore. It has been suggested that we have taken a mean advantage of a technical point in the Treaty by remaining silent regarding our intentions at Singapore until after the Washington agreement was finally concluded. In other words, the implication is that we tricked those other Powers who were also party to the Treaty. One of the most ridiculous suggestions put forward in this connection is that "neither the Japanese nor the Americans knew where the line of longitude passed which put Singapore outside instead of inside the Pacific. Earl Balfour now fittingly describes this allegation as "grotesque nonsense."

It has before been pointed out that Singapore was, during the Washington Conference, excluded from the scope of the discussions, and that point is more firmly established than ever by Earl Balfour's categorical assertion that it was "deliberately omitted." Such a statement would not be made by a man with Earl Balfour's record for veracity without good and adequate grounds. He was one of the members of the Conference, and he obviously knows what he is talking about. If he were distorting the facts, he would be sharply reminded of it from many quarters. We are hoping, therefore, that this latest declaration will once and for all dispose of the ungenerous suggestions which have been so frequently made of late regarding our policy in fortifying Singapore.

The plain fact is that long before the Washington Conference was mooted Britain intended to establish a naval base at this point, and for more years than we care to remember the suggested transference of naval power from Hongkong to Singapore has been under open discussion. There has never been the least secret regarding our intentions, and we have not the slightest doubt that had the

Washington Agreement never been signed, the decision now reached would have been put into effect just the same. These considerations are conveniently ignored by our critics. But they are facts, notwithstanding.

## The Coming Election.

So it has been decided that there shall be a general election, early next month. As we indicated yesterday, it is the honest thing for Mr. Baldwin to do. He must let the country decide whether or not the new Conservative policy is to stand. As the Premier states in the cables published to-day, he is breaking away from the pledge given by the late Mr. Bonar Law, and the only course left is to appeal to the country. He declared little more than a week ago that the country would have to decide after both points of view had been explained, and within the next few weeks every voter should have an opportunity of judging the merits of Free Trade or Protection—for that is what the issue is to be. We have had previous election fights on this issue, and it seems possible that the voting will follow the same choice as before, though this time we have big Imperial questions involved. It is certain to be an exciting contest; and we would rather not prophesy. The Labour party can be expected to make a big fight for power, as it did just a year ago, and it is quite possible its aim might be at length achieved. But Liberalism, reunited, will be a bigger consideration than last year. As regards the criticism that the election is to be a "rush" one, we cannot see that electors are to be taken by surprise, and they have a further three weeks to decide in. So—on with the campaign!

## Taxation.

The cable published yesterday concerning a proposal to reduce taxation in the United States, particularly income tax, serves to emphasise the contrast between different Powers to-day in relation to their domestic revenue. It is not generally realised, for instance, that Britain is not only almost the most heavily-taxed country by taxation, but is also one of the least likely to be able to introduce relief for the taxpayer for a good many years to come. We Britons take things so much as a matter of course that even the burdens of inflated income tax are accepted as inevitable, after due "grousing," and we plod along steadily without quite realising what a tremendous weight we bear. We just try our utmost to meet the altered circumstances, and hope for the best. Our two million unemployed are almost viewed philosophically, and we are coming to regard them as being, like the poor, "always with us." It is another strange characteristic of our race that, however badly hit we might be, we immediately respond sympathetically to tales of the distress of others. Thus few of us can even believe it when told that Britain stands alone in the world to-day as the country with a very grave unemployment problem. Nowhere else is true unemployment felt. The nearest approach to the British Isles in the number of its unemployed is Germany, and even in Germany the situation is far less acute. Britain faces a hard winter, with practically no prospect of relief for its army of workless men, its over-taxed workers, its harassed manufacturers and traders—yet we have not had any riots or other outbursts. We struggle on patiently, with our spirit unimpaired. It must be a pitiful spectacle for the gods, but one we can be proud of.

## ANOTHER ROBBERY.

TEA MERCHANT THE  
VICTIM.

A tea-merchant, named Tang Ka-Ming, is the latest victim of armed robbers. Early this morning two men entered his home, on the first floor of No. 20 Mercer Street, and surprised the victim and his family, who were still in bed. They secured from him the key of his safe and were thus enabled to steal a sum of \$50 in notes. In his haste to escape, one of the men dropped his dagger on the floor, while a load-revolver was later found discarded by the other man in a chase through Heard Street made by the police. No arrests were made.

## DAY BY DAY.

IF YOU ARE ENTITLED TO  
HAPPINESS, IT WILL COME TO  
YOU.—Colesman Cor.

"Cricket Notes," by "The Armchair Critic," together with local cartoons, will appear in tomorrow's issue.

The Bogey Pool Competition, played at Fanning on 10th, 11th, and 12th Nov., was won by Mr. H. Scott, 4 down. The Mixed Foursome Competition was not played, on account of insufficient entries.

The attraction for to-morrow at the Coronet is David W. Griffith's production of "The Love Flower." The cast is headed by the favorite Richard Bartholomew, and the players in support are of the calibre always noteworthy in Griffiths pictures.

A hint for Hongkong. The Straits Government has agreed to charge efficient Colour Service Volunteers only half rates for treatment in Government Hospitals for themselves, wives and families. A concession is also made as regards X-ray fees.

The river flotilla in China waters, the command of which has just been assumed by Commander M. R. J. Maxwell-Scott, D.S.O., consists of the Tarantula, on which he carries his pennant as Senior Naval Officer, Cicala, Robin and Moorhen. The Moth is presently in the reserve at Hongkong. Commander Maxwell-Scott got his present rank in 1918, after having been three years skipper of the armed liner Angora, his very fine work with that ship getting him a well-merited D.S.O.—*China Express and Telegraph.*

The Gilbert Blane gold medal, awarded annually to the naval medical officer obtaining the highest aggregate marks for promotion to the rank of surgeon-lieutenant-commander, subject to the approval of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons and the Medical Director-General of the Navy, has been awarded for 1923 to Surgeon-Lieutenant-Commander Julian L. Preston, M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H., Assistant to the Professor of Pathology at the Naval Medical School, Greenwich, and formerly serving in the Hawkins in China.

There was a very large gathering at the City Hall last evening for the first of the practice dances in connection with forthcoming St. Andrew's Ball. Much interest was taken in the Scottish dances, especially the Strathspey and Reel, of which Mrs. A. K. Henderson, Miss Mary Hyde, Mr. W. Hyde and Mr. W. Robertson gave a very fine exhibition. Mr. W. Armstrong explaining the dance for the benefit of those later taking part in it. The music for this dance was admirably supplied by pipes and drums of the Scottish Company of the Volunteers. For the fox-trots and one-steps, the orchestra of the Hongkong Hotel were the musicians. Tea and refreshments were served and a very happy evening spent.

## THE STAR.

PRODUCTION OF  
"SECRETS."

The Forbes Russell Comedy Company scored a further triumph at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, last night, when they staged the great success now running at the Comedy Theatre, London, "Secrets." Miss Niqua Lewis, in the leading role was as charming as ever. She was admirably supported by Mr. Frederick Burwell, who took the leading male part. Mr. Groves Raines, Miss Constance Medwyn and Miss Billie Sinclair gave a clever interpretation of the modes and manners of the Mid-Victorian era. The acting of the other members of the cast was well up to the high standard this versatile company have set for themselves and altogether the play was a great success.

The Company has chosen a really funny comedy for their farewell performance in Kowloon. "The Naughty Wife" is full of absurd situations which keep the audience in a continual roar of laughter from start to finish. It is acted, of course, in the Forbes Russell fashion, which means a first class night's entertainment.

## HIGHER RENTS.

KOWLOON TENANTS  
PLIGHT.

PAY OR GET OUT!  
Rents are still going up, as is demonstrated by a case in Kowloon which has just come to our notice.

Taking advantage of the fact that the Rents Ordinance leaves new houses outside its scope, the owners of that block of flats known as "Palomar Buildings" in Nathan Road, Kowloon, have addressed letters to their respective tenants demanding an increase and giving as the only alternative to a refusal, the giving up of possession on the date named for the expiration of the notice. In either case, the development means a great hardship on the tenants, who, in the majority of cases, have found themselves unable to pay the large increase demanded and are in consequence compelled to seek new quarters between now and the end of the year.

Amongst the people affected are families who moved over from Belilos Terrace when that block was recently demolished by its new owners, and these tenants feel that they have a particular ground for grievance in the fact that their present quarters were secured only after extraordinary efforts. The acting Colonial Secretary, it will be recalled, was largely instrumental in helping these tenants out of their recent quandary, and to him the tenants have again turned with an appeal against the raising of their rents. No redress could, of course, be secured under the Rents Ordinance, as it is at present stands, and the assistance which the Colonial Secretary was able to give in the present case could only be of a restricted character—limited, in fact, to an exchange of views with the owners concerned. For a time at least the tenants who identified themselves with the appeal felt that they had tided over the difficulty. They were about to congratulate themselves on their good fortune when a fresh surprise came, as the following correspondence shows:—

Letter from one of the owners to a Portuguese tenant:—"Dear Sir,—We beg to inform you that the rent of the flat at present occupied by you, will be increased from \$80 to \$110 per month on and after the 1st of November, 1923. This letter is to give you notice and if you think the rent is not agreeable, please return us the flat on 1st of November, 1923. Hoping to receive an early reply from you, we are etc., (Chopped) Pak Wo Kung Sze."

The tenant in the case, Mr. V. F. d'Azevedo, on receipt of this curtly worded letter, which was dated the 19th September, appealed to the Colonial Secretary, submitting that he had only been in tenancy a few months, and had expended in improvements on the floor a large sum, the work including the covering of the concrete floor with planks. Later, the tenant was given to understand by the Colonial Secretary that the demand for an increase had been withdrawn. He had such a belief in the word of the landlord that he wrote on October 2nd, the following letter to the owners expressing his gratitude and thanks:—

"Dear Sirs,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th September, giving me notice of increase in rent of my flat from \$80 to \$110 per month effective 1st November 1923. Not being able to pay the increase in rent, I appealed to the Colonial Secretary and I am now given to understand that you have consented to withdraw the notice for which action I would like to hereby tender you my gratefulness for your kindness.—Yours etc., V. F. d'Azevedo."

The tenant was, however, premature in his thanks for the following letter, sent on the 6th November, brought home to him the realities of the rent problem in this Colony:—

Letter from the owner's solicitors to the tenant:—"Dear Sir,—We are instructed by your landlords, the Pak Wo Kung Sze, to give you notice, which we hereby do, to quit and deliver up possession of the premises which you held from them as tenant on the 31st day of December, 1923."

Mr. d'Azevedo is now amongst the house-hunters of the Colony.

It should be explained that the tenants of seven out of the ten houses comprising the block have been similarly given notice of an increase. In all, twenty-one families are involved and some have felt themselves obliged to pay the increase rather than run the risk of finding new quarters. Others are in the same position as the

## RESIGNED.



Mr. Justice Darling,  
who has resigned his Judgeship in the King's Bench Division.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong  
Telegraph.)

## Piracy.

Sir,—May I, through the columns of your paper, be allowed to suggest to the powers that be, a remedy for the terrible state of affairs now prevailing in the Colony and its dependencies, where one might say that one never knows when one may be the next victim of a piratical band?

It seems to me, and I think many others who have thought over the matter, will agree that registration of all Asiatics and the issue of passports to all British and foreign residents should be enforced.

Britisheers cannot object, as in Canton, Shanghai, etc., it is necessary that every person of British nationality should register in order to receive the protection of H.M. Government and even now every person here, who lives on the Peak or other reserved area, is required to obtain permission from the Governor to do so.

Foreigners cannot object as it is the system in vogue in their own countries as far as aliens are concerned, and it would probably do away with the smuggling of arms by any foreigner as I would suggest that all members of a crew, before they land, should produce a passport, properly vided.

Many might say that as far as the Chinese are concerned it would not be feasible. Allow me to point out that, although it would entail a lot of work and expense to start off with, it would still be possible to accomplish the registration and issue of certificates or passports. A fee could be charged which would cover the cost.

As far as ricksha coolies, chair coolies, junks and sampans etc. are concerned, all at present must have a licence and the junk-masters would have to guarantee that all their crew were registered or in default receive a heavy punishment.

It would be necessary for all employers of labour to see that their employees were provided with the registration certificate before employing them.

All boarding-house keepers and hotel managers would have to make certain that all guests had either registration certificates (in case of residents) or passports (in case of visitors).

Masters of ships, registered in Hongkong, would have to attend to their crews and the ship owners to the passengers so that no ticket was issued without a registration certificate or passport. On the registration certificate, as on the passport, would appear the photograph and thumb-print (in the case of certain Asiatics) of the owner.

Above I have given the outline of my proposition and the various details could be worked out when the scheme is adopted.

I sincerely trust the Chamber of Commerce, the Constitutional Reform, Kowloon Residents' and Peak Residents' Associations will interest themselves in this scheme.

Enclosing my card,  
Yours etc.,  
HOMME D'AFFAIRES.

Hongkong, Nov. 13th., 1923.

tenant whose case we have mentioned above. The tenants affected state that some protection should be given them by the Government. If the objection of the Government to inclusion of new buildings in the provisions of the Rents Ordinance arises from the view that it might discourage building operations, then a Fair Rents Board is urgently needed, they state.



## NEW TERRITORIES DEVELOPMENT. GOVERNMENT AND LANDOWNERS DISAGREE.

A Deadlock at Castle Peak.  
["Telegraph" Special.]

Something in the nature of a *controversy*, or, to use the colloquial equivalent, an awkward situation, has arisen between the Government and certain purchasers of land in the New Territories, in consequence of which the development of such places as Castle Peak is not proceeding so smoothly as was at one time hoped. The facts make interesting study, for they show, if nothing else, that the Government is fully alive to the necessity of preventing speculation in land values and also that persons who otherwise would have erected houses or bungalows by now have been prevented from so doing. We will state the facts first.

With a view to the erection of dwellings on well-favoured and easily accessible sites in the New Territories quite a number of people have, since the opening of the motor roads, purchased from Chinese agricultural holders parcels of land. In the majority of cases, the land was being used for the raising of crops, for which the Chinese holders were paying a rather nominal Crown rent. It was an attractive proposition for them, when a prospective purchaser came along and offered to buy the land, had a right to and in many cases land has changed hands at a figure, attractively low to the purchaser but attractively high to the seller. The leases under which the agricultural holders held possession were stated, clearly, that the lessees were only entitled to use the land for agricultural purposes and, so before the new owners can attempt to build, they have had to apply to the Government for permission to have the land converted from "agricultural lots" into "building lots." The Government has refused to grant any such conversions and have told the new owners that the buying of any "building lot" must be a matter of sale by public auction. The Government disapproves, entirely, of the practice of privately buying agricultural land and then, by getting Government permission to build, enhancing the value of that land. The Government describes the proceeding as "land speculation." Needless to say, such action on the part of the Government has led to a deal of heartburning on the part of the new landowners, and it was because we learned of its existence, we made enquiries into the matter.

**THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE.**  
When seen by a representative of the *Telegraph*, Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher was most emphatic on the Government's attitude. He said that not only at Castle Peak, but in New Kowloon, speculators had been buying up little bits of agricultural land all over the countryside and then claiming the right to conversion. "As you know," he proceeded, "the Government has town-planning schemes for these areas which aim at development along reasonable lines, but these new purchasers wish to build just on the little bits they have purchased, without any regard to a general plan. How should we ever have got the ordered development of Kowloon Tong if we had allowed that kind of thing? People have been round the Territories, picking out the eyes of the country-side and buying up the land cheaply from agricultural holders just to suit themselves. All they have succeeded in doing so far is to put the land out of cultivation. We must have town-planning laid out properly, with roads, and such like according to plan. These speculators have, in some cases, bought a quarter-of-an-acre or even a tenth-of-an-acre, the best little hills and knolls of the country-side. If we allowed them to build haphazard like that, much intervening land would be rendered undesirable. They have bought the land cheaply and wish, by an act of conversion, to make it valuable. We have planned out Castle Peak and to allow these speculators to build where they like would be to ruin the lay out of the place for good."

Mr. Fletcher proceeded to explain that the ordinary lease under which agricultural land is held in Hongkong states clearly that the holder is entitled to use the land for agricultural purposes only and is not entitled to build on it. The only occasions on which conversion is granted are those connected with agricultural

matters. If a holder wishes to build a hut or a shack in connection with his work, the Government grants permission.

"The terms on which the Government is prepared to allow building are these," proceeded Mr. Fletcher. "A man comes to us and says he wants a certain piece of land and if the site he has chosen conforms with the general plan of development and is Crown Land we put the site up for auction in the usual way. And we say the same to the people who have bought agricultural land. The Government is prepared to give them a fair value for their land, such value being based on the worth of the land for raising crops. But if they have allowed land to go to waste they will only get waste land value for it. The price we offer is based on what would be reasonable compensation for disturbed agricultural holders. The Government, having secured the land, is then prepared to put it up for auction as building sites, properly planned out. That is the only fair procedure. The Government is prepared to put up any Crown Land site for auction, but it is not prepared privately to grant building rights to people who have bought land cheaply in the hope of making high profits. We offer a fair price for the land as it is, and will then sell it openly for building purposes. Those are the Government terms."

**THE OTHER SIDE.**  
After seeing Mr. Fletcher, our representative had a conversation with a local gentleman who has bought agricultural land at Castle Peak and applied for conversion. His argument was that by putting up the land for auction the Government was unfairly reaping the benefit of present-day auction prices, which would probably be considerably more than the owner, who had gone to the trouble of selecting the site, would be prepared to pay. All those who had bought agricultural land were not necessarily speculators; many of them desired to build houses or bungalows for themselves but could not afford to compete in public auction with rich Chinese syndicates. The Government, by its present policy, had prevented the erection of many houses and was actually retarding the development of the New Territories. Furthermore, the Government would be gaining a great profit by giving the present owners a fair agricultural price and then selling for building purposes. "If I gave two cents a foot for my land and the Government paid me back that price and then got 50 cents a foot at auction, it would be pocketing 48 cents a foot profit. That scarcely seems fair either to me or to the late agricultural holder. If the Government sell by auction it should not pocket the whole of the profit. It allows little, disfiguring patches at Castle Peak, which blow down at every typhoon, but won't allow people to build houses or bungalows even though it would be easily possible to make the sites of those houses or bungalows conform to a town-planning scheme. To allow buildings would mean increased revenue in the way of rates and taxes. I don't think people should be allowed to build just where they like, but, if by buying a little piece of Crown Land next their own, they can build in conformity with any plan, then they should be allowed to proceed. Some of them have taken a lot of trouble to look out these sites and the only reward they are likely to get is the privilege of seeing some rich syndicate run up the price at auction far beyond what they themselves can afford to give. Many people who wanted to build homes for themselves are keenly disappointed."

**OUR SUGGESTION.**  
Looking at the matter fairly, we find much in the Government's case with which we must agree. Mere speculation should be discountenanced and it is not fair to the general public that land, leased at a nominal rental for agricultural purposes, should be converted by a stroke of the pen into valuable building land for the benefit of the astute. Furthermore, we entirely agree that development should be planned and not haphazard. Hongkong has suffered greatly from lack of development plans in the past. On the other hand, we think that development should not be held up because of the *impasse* reached.

These who have looked out sites on which to build for themselves ought to have some reward for their pains, and, in the case of new districts, we do not believe that the principle of auctioning land is the best. It might result in much public revenue, but it does not result in the greatest amount of public good. Whenever an auction is held, the upset price is invariably passed and rich Chinese investors usually succeed in outlasting other bidders.

We suggest, especially in the case of Castle Peak, that there is an easy and satisfactory way out of the deadlock. The Government has a definite scheme drawn up for this area; it has mapped out ten sites and made provision for a service road—a *cul de sac*—along the hillside. Why should not the Government announce that it is ready to sell these ten building sites, not by public auction but at a fixed price arrived at after due consideration has been given to such matters as compensation payments, future value, etc.? The Government could put a certain value on the land and then announce that it has ten building sites for sale at Castle Peak for so much a square foot, preference of purchase being given to those who have already made unsuccessful applications for conversion in this district, other applications being treated in the order in which they are received. We are certain that if the Government made some such announcement it would receive far more than ten applications, and the development of Castle Peak would be an assured thing. Those who have bought agricultural land would possibly be content to get back the bare sums they have paid out if they were assured that they could eventually purchase their sites for building at a reasonable price. Their fear to-day is competition on the part of rich outsiders, and, furthermore, they argue that the Government is seeking to get big prices itself whilst condemning such a desire in others. It should not be difficult to arrive at a fair estimate of what any particular piece of land is worth and the Government should be content to accept such estimated price.

Regarding isolated sites in different parts of the New Territories, we are entirely with the Government against free conversion, but we do think the Government can afford to do away with the need for an auction and could put a fixed price on the land for building purposes, present owners being given first option of purchase.

If something of this kind is not done, we foresee the holding up of much desirable development.

### A NEW SOLICITOR.

ADMITTED THIS MORNING.

Mr. James Templer Prior was admitted by the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Rees-Davies) this morning, to practise in the Hongkong Court.

In making the application for Mr. Prior's admission and enrollment, the Attorney General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp) mentioned that Mr. Prior, who was 25 years of age, had seen active service. After twelve months at Sandhurst, in April, 1918, Mr. Prior joined the King's (Own Scottish Borders) and went to France. He took his B. A. and LL. B. at Cambridge, passing his final examination in June, this year, and being admitted as a solicitor in August.

The Chief Justice said he had perused the documents which had been filed in Mr. Prior's application and was satisfied with their regularity, and had much pleasure in admitting him to practise in these Courts. Two things appealed to his Lordship as being in Mr. Prior's favour: he certainly had youth on his side, and he had the big advantage of being a member and graduate of the Lordship's own University. His Lordship hoped Mr. Prior's career in the Colony would be a successful one.

**FIREBALL IN PLAYGROUND.**  
During a severe thunderstorm at Banham, near Attleborough, Norfolk, what seemed to be a ball of fire fell with a crash into the playground of the infants' school. It set fire to the outbuildings and smashed the gate of the school house. No one was injured, but the children were greatly alarmed.

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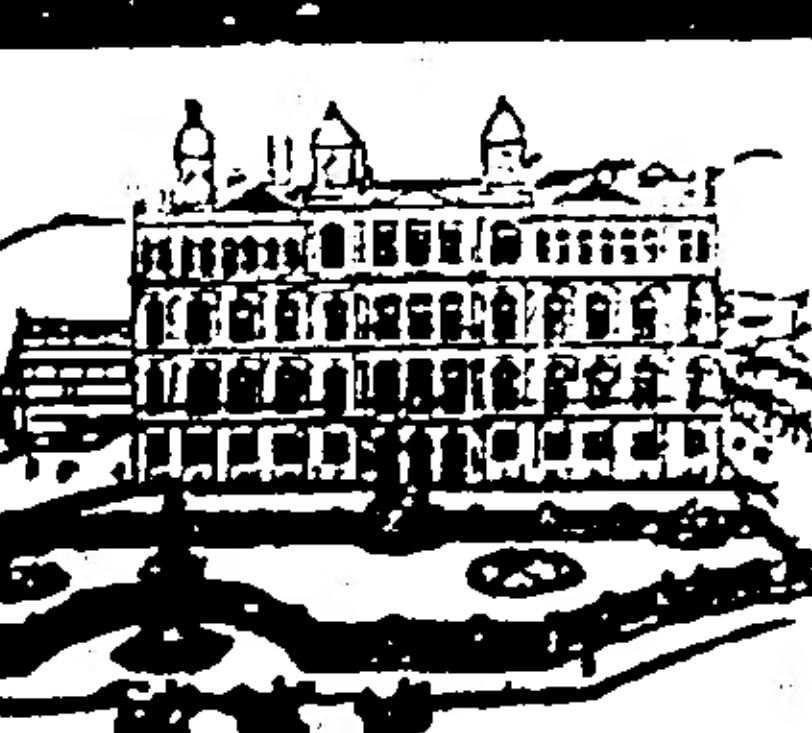
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**CORNISH MINERS EMIGRATE.**  
Montreal, Quebec. — A party of 30 Cornish miners left England recently on the Canadian Pacific steamship *Montclair*, according to cable advices, bound for the gold mines of Ontario. About 300 miners from the English southwestern county have settled in the Dominion within the past three years.

**GYPSY'S PROPHECY.**  
Calling at a house in Burton-on-Trent a gypsy woman offered to tell the fortune of a girl who answered the door. She foretold that within 24 hours an old man would die in the house. Later, the girl's father, Joseph Bait, an elderly blacksmith, was found hanging in an outhouse.

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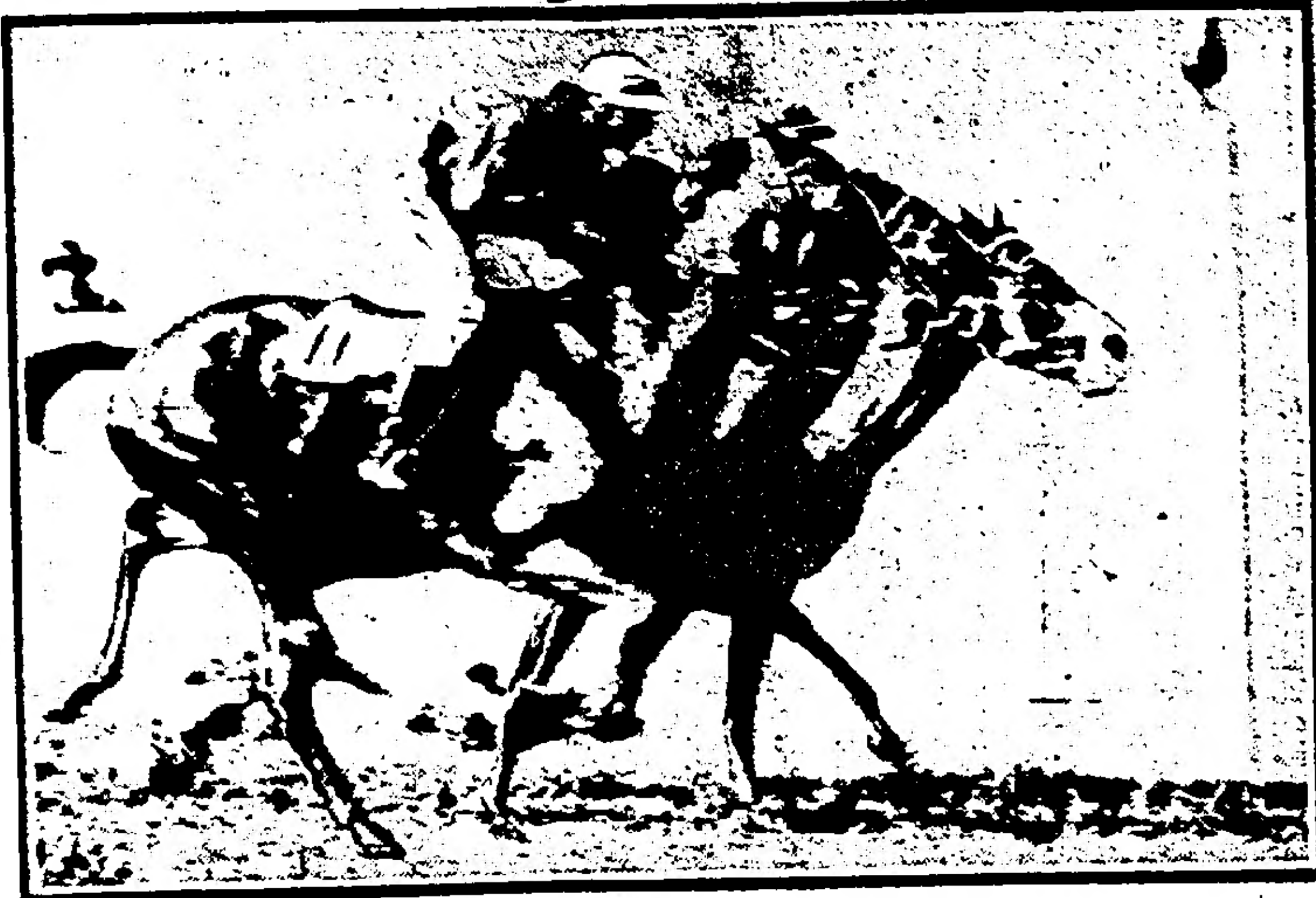
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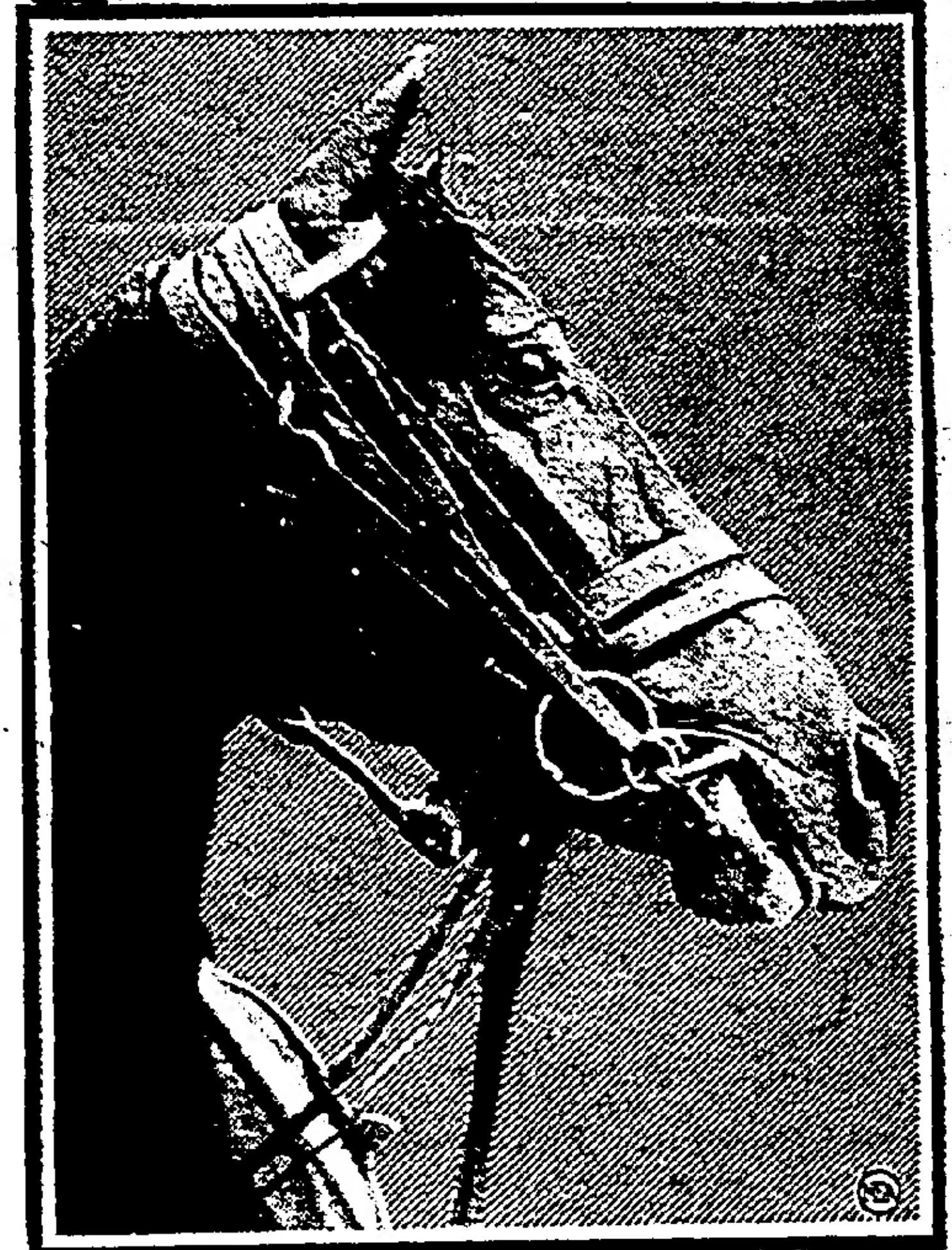
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# CAMERA NEWS.



This remarkable photo shows three horses in a dead heat for first place in a race at Windsor. Maxvour, Dumas and Dinkig finished together—and bookmakers are just recovering from the shock.



Payrus, the Derby winner, which failed to beat Zev.



Last public masked meeting of the K. K. K. in Oklahoma. This was in Oklahoma City, 12 hours before Governor J. C. Walton issued his edict that he would cause to be arrested any masked person.



Mr. George Harvey, former U. S. Ambassador to London, is seen on the right playing croquet with Mr. Will Hays at Warwick Castle.

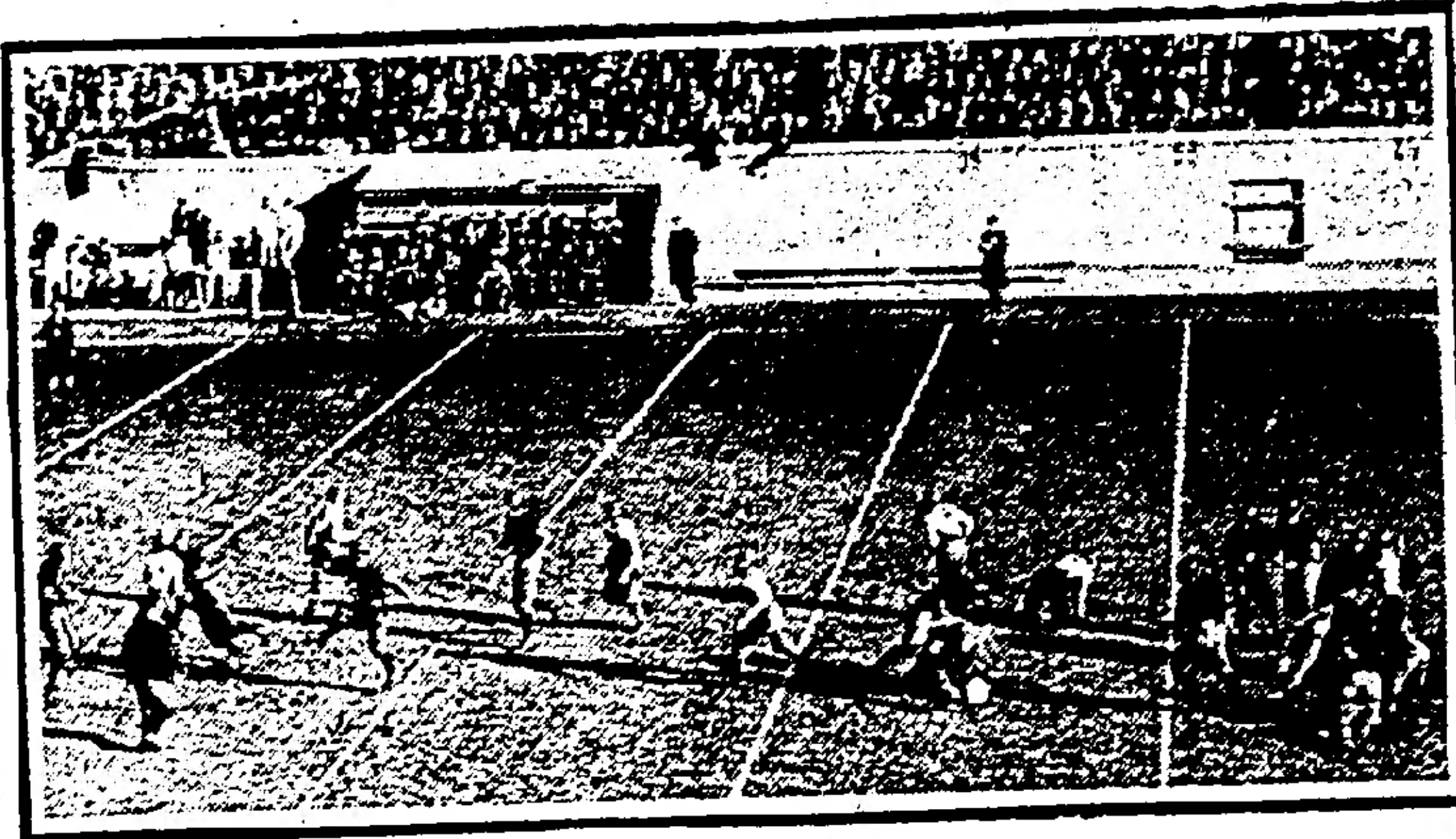
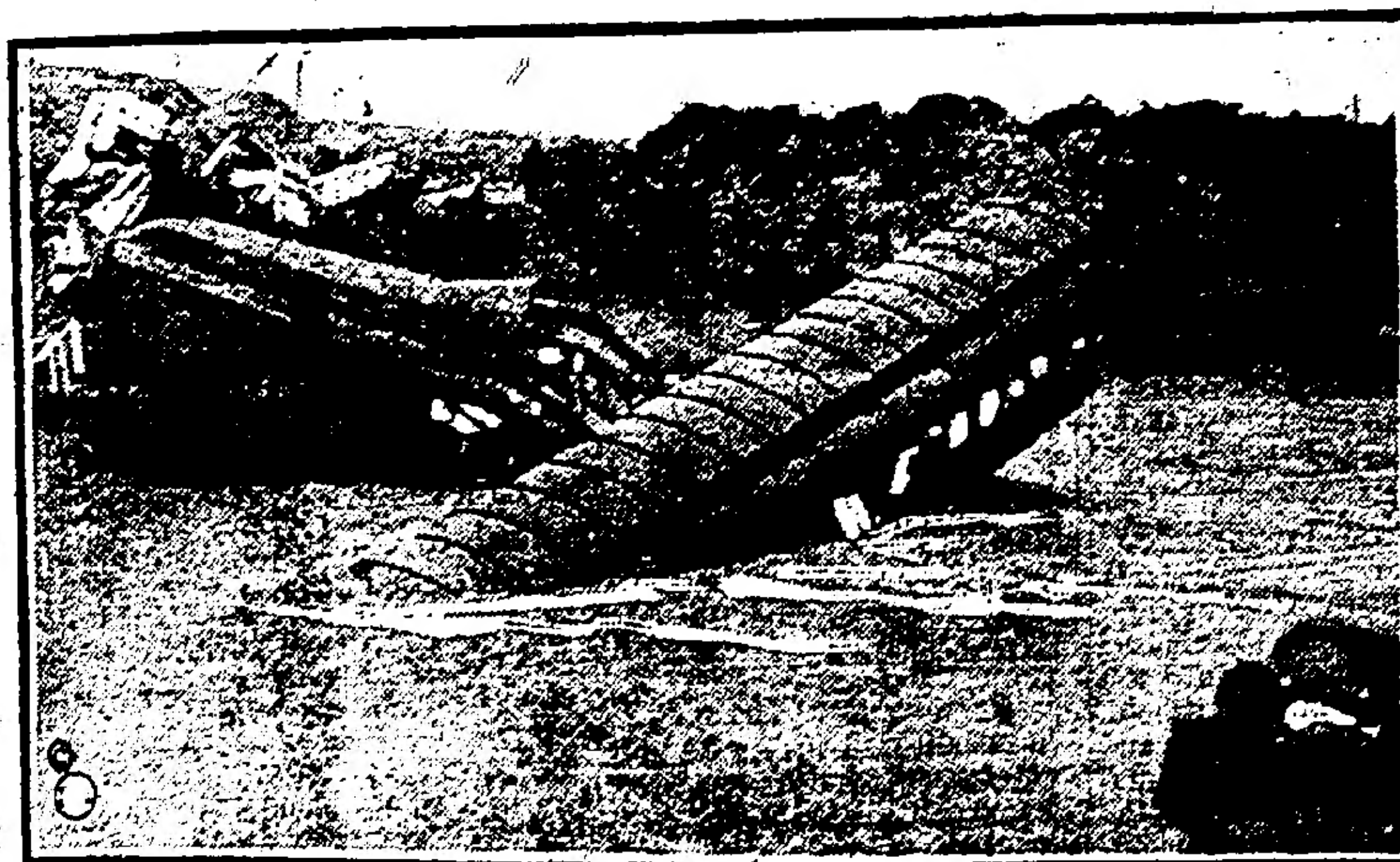


Photo shows Harvard in its opening game against Rhode Island. Harvard won 35 to 0 before 12,000 people in the Cambridge stadium.



Between 25 and 40 victims perished in this wreck when a weakened bridge collapsed over Cole Creek, near Casper, Wyoming, hurling the Burlington train No. 30 into the swollen stream below.



Hazel Kirk, member of the Prudential Insurance A. A., is here seen winning the finals of the 60-yard hurdles at the National Track and Field Championship meet at Newark, N. J.



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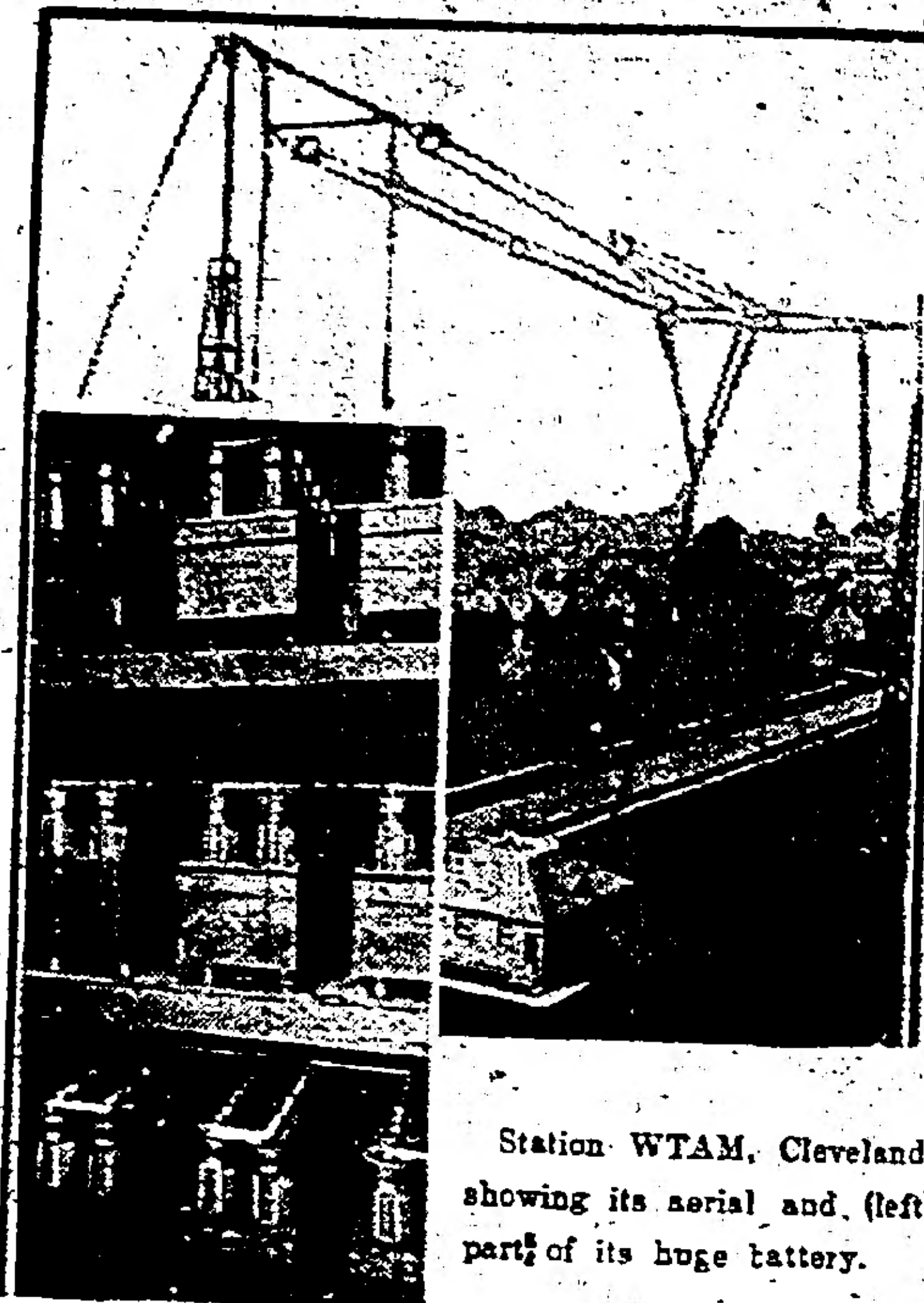
### JEWEL THEFT SEQUEL

Brooch Lost in Colombo seen in Westend Shop.

There has been a surprising sequel to the theft in Ceylon last year of jewels worth £50,000, belonging to Lady Bandaranaike, wife of Sir Solomon Dias Bandaranaike, native aide-de-camp to the governor of the island. Miss Cathleen Church, personal secretary to Lady Bandaranaike, returned to her home near Watford from Colombo for her holiday, and recently saw in a jeweller's shop in Bond-street a diamond pendant brooch which she believed to be part of the missing jewellery. She informed Scotland Yard of her suspicion, and important developments are expected. At the time of the theft, says the *Daily Mail*, Lady Bandaranaike and her husband were entertaining a house party, including three women who are members of well-known English families. Her jewels were placed in her jewel case inside another box. The thieves left no clue. The efforts of the native police to discover them failed.

### RADIO NOTES AND NEWS.

#### WAY TO ELIMINATE MOTOR GENERATOR HUM.



Station WTAM, Cleveland, showing its aerial and (left) part of its huge battery.

One of the outstanding difficulties experienced while listening on the regular run of broadcasting stations may be eliminated by an innovation at Cleveland. The difficulty is the interference in the form of an incessant hum from the motor generators that develop the power to transmit the radio programs.

The innovation is the substitution of battery for motor generator as direct source of transmitting power. It is the work of the Willard Storage Battery Company which has begun transmitting from its own broadcasting station, WTAM, every Wednesday and Saturday nights. Its wave length is 390 meters.

Noiseless, steady, vacuum tube operation is what radio engineers have considered ideal for radio transmission. And battery current, the Willard engineers say is the kind that meets this ideal. It is a pure direct current generated by chemical, not mechanical, action. The result, they add, is elimination of a steady hum, and a more clearly broadcast program.

At the same time the use of choke coils and filter condensers is obviated. They cut down the efficiency of operation explain the Willard engineers, by consuming much power and wasting more in overcoming resistance.

With its resultant advantages, therefore, WTAM has started sending its voice out into the air, and letters from listeners have been coming in commenting on the clarity of the concert.

The station has an output of 1000 watts, making it one of the largest broadcasting stations in the country. The power source consists of a battery of 1280 cells, of two volts each and a capacity of 12 ampere hours. Broadcasting, however, is done only on 2000 volts, so that only 1000 cells are in use at one time.

Charging is effected through the regular 110-volt lighting system at a normal charging rate of one ampere. Fully charged the battery will operate the broadcasting station for 12 continuous hours, before recharging is necessary.

Besides having this peculiar advantage of battery transmission, WTAM boasts ideal location, far from electric car lines, away from noisy mechanical apparatus and eight miles from the business centre of Cleveland. Its aerial stretches between two 140-foot

towers 100 feet apart, and consists of two six-wire cage antennas joined by the lead-in.

The counterpoise consists of 12 250-foot lengths of wire five feet apart, set 12 feet above the ground.

NEW TUBE NEEDS NO AMPLIFICATION. Members of the Institute of Radio Engineers at New York have again had their attention directed to the possibilities in the radio field of the Donle "Sodium Detector."

It is a new form of vacuum tube, invented by Mr. H. P. Donle, which was once before placed before the radio world and which has since been perfected.

This tube has no grid and is pumped hard—that is, all air or as possible is taken out of it. Yet, says Donle, the tube is extremely sensitive.

Because of the peculiar use of sodium, an alkali metal, in the tube, Donle maintains the new detector alone returns signals as loud as an ordinary detector tube aided by two stages of amplification. More advantageous is the fact that the tube cannot be made to oscillate or regenerate of itself. Consequently it gives pure tone reproduction and is free from the howls and squeals that usually interfere in an ordinary radio concert, Donle says.

HYPNOTISM BY RADIO. A person can be hypnotized by radio! Mr. Joseph Dunninger, hypnotist and mind reader, demonstrated this feat recently from station at Ridgwood. His "subject" was in an office 10 miles away.

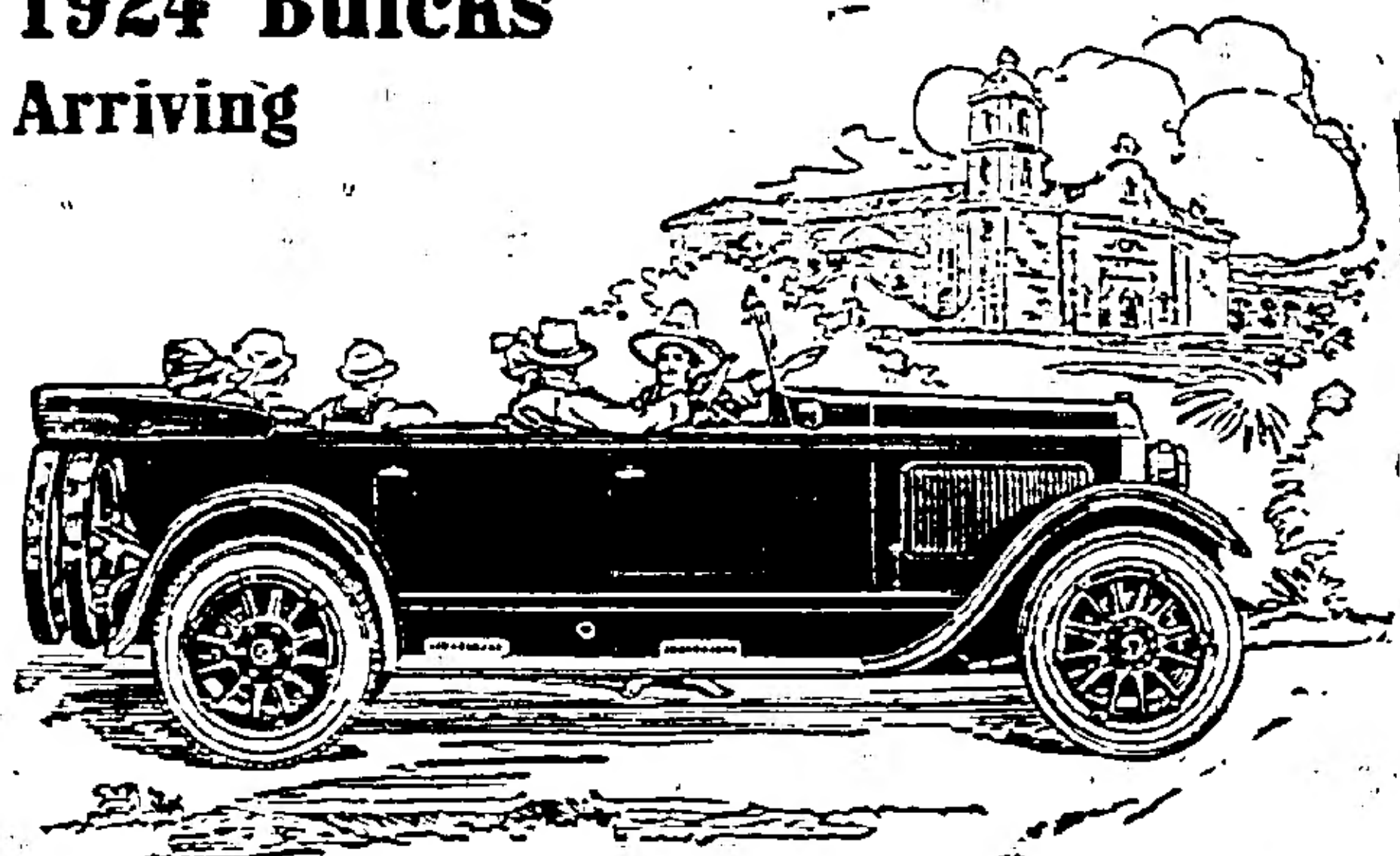
RADIO NEWSPAPER. The first newspaper to depend solely on radio for "spot news" is one built at May City, Alaska, where a broadcasting station receives immediate reports from the outside world.

SECRET RADIO SOON. Tests of a system of secret radio telephony have been so successful of late, that it may be expected in popular use shortly. Recent tests were made between Los Angeles and Catalina Island, 30 miles off the California coast.

CANADA'S RADIO CHAIN. Canada soon expects to have a radio chain that will cover all of the dominion and stretch even into the Arctic Circle. Six stations are planned, five of which will be in the northwest territories and the other at Dawson.

### 1924 Buicks

Arriving



The following 1924 Buick Models, (equipped with 4 wheel brakes), will arrive in Hongkong by the middle of this month:—

Four--7 Passenger Touring

Two--4 " Sports "

Four--5 " Special " (Maroon colour)

Phone Central 1036 and arrange for demonstration.

The Hongkong & Kowloon Taxi-Cab Co. Ltd.

SOLE AGENTS



## THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER

IS THE MACHINE YOU WILL EVENTUALLY BUY

Sole Agents:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Phone Central 1030.

### Kinks O' The Links.

Question:—Player drives his ball into casual water in a hazard, which is a dry ditch except in wet weather. From the tee the ball could be seen to splash in the water. The grade and the current carried the ball from its position in the hazard to casual water in the green. Should the ball be returned to the hazard where it first struck, or has the player the right to lift it from the hazard and play from there? Answer:—In the United States the right to lift it from the hazard and play from there was established in 1895, practically 30 years ago.

Answer:—In the case cited, the "breaks" of the game favoured the player who had driven his ball into a hazard, ordinarily a dry ditch but filled with water because of a recent heavy rain. When the player came upon his ball and found it having been carried to such a position by the flow of water from the hazard, the player had the right to lift his ball and drop it without penalty.

Question:—In what year was the American open and amateur championships established?

Answer:—These two events which bring together the cream of the amateur and professional golf talent in the United States were first established in 1895, practically 30 years ago.



### COMPLETE SETS OR PARTS

ALL MATERIALS IN STOCK INCLUDING HEAD SETS "A" & "B" BATTERIES.

COMPLETE SET OF PARTS TO MAKE UP A THREE VALVE SET, ALL IN ONE CABINET

NEAT—COMPACT—RELIABLE

PRICES MODERATE FOR HIGH CLASS EQUIPMENT OFFERED.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Tel. 781. Tel. 781.

## Okeh Records

HAVE you any difficulty in obtaining an Orchestra for your Dance Parties?

If so, why not have the loan of the MAGNAVOX TELEPHONOGRAPH from the Okeh Studio?

With the Magnavox Telephonograph you can play all the latest dance records as loud as an Orchestra or Band in full strength and at less than one-tenth of the cost of an Orchestra.

### OKEH STUDIO

8 Des Vœux Road, Central,

(Corner of Ice House Street)

Tel. No. C.4458.

Tel. No. C.4458

### WHY DON'T YOU OWN A CAR?

Why walk or pay car hire when you can have a car of your own on easy payments?

The following cars are in excellent condition:—

OLDSMOBILES	5 Seaters, at \$1,800.00
STUDEBAKERS	5 Seaters, at \$1,500.00
ESSEXES	5 Seaters, at \$1,500.00
ESSEX SEDAN	5 Seaters, at \$3,000.00

Write for full particulars to:—

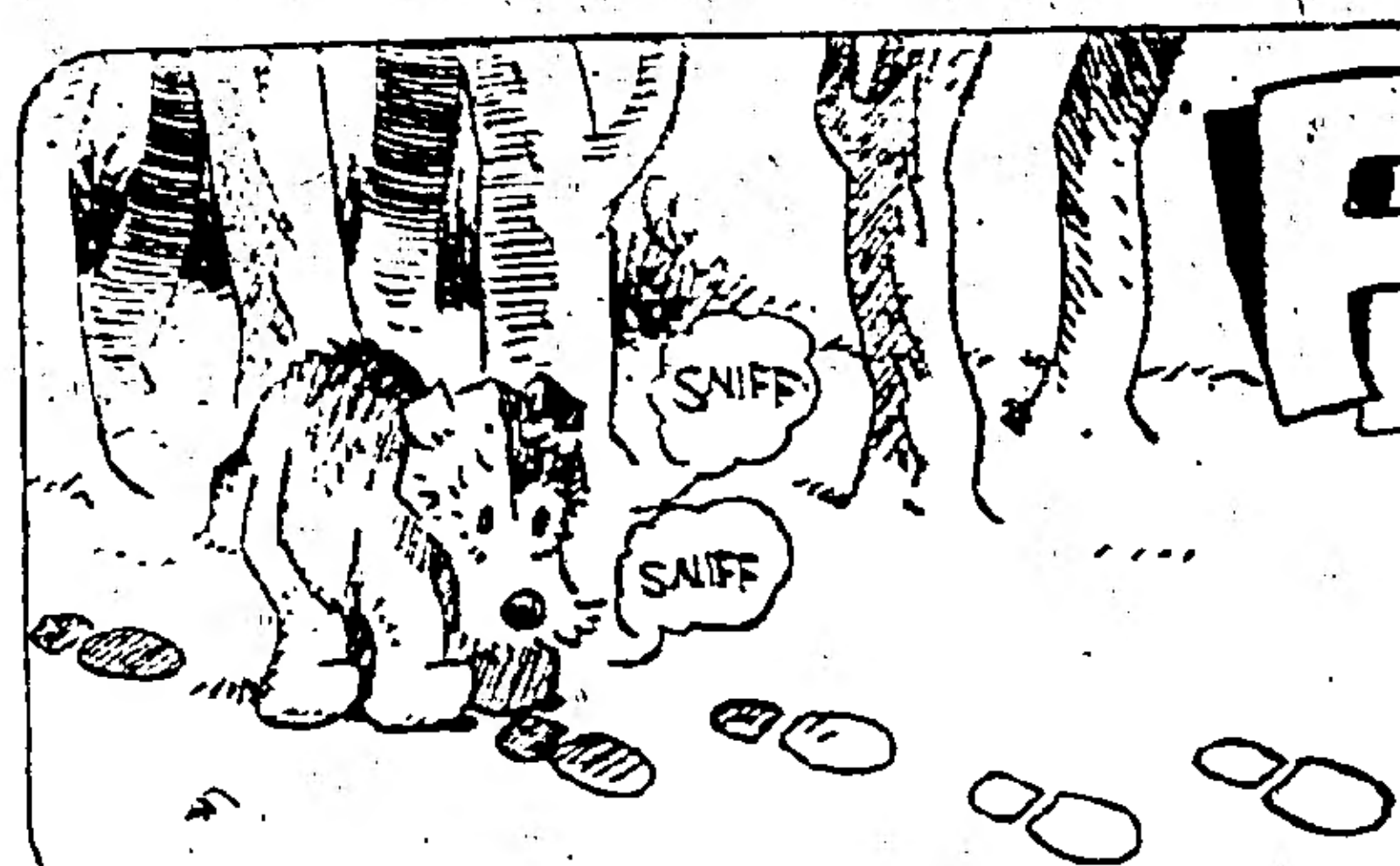
P.O. Box 635 or Tel. K.765 (After 7 p.m.)  
DEMONSTRATION TRIPS ON REQUEST.

### THE HUMAN ZOO

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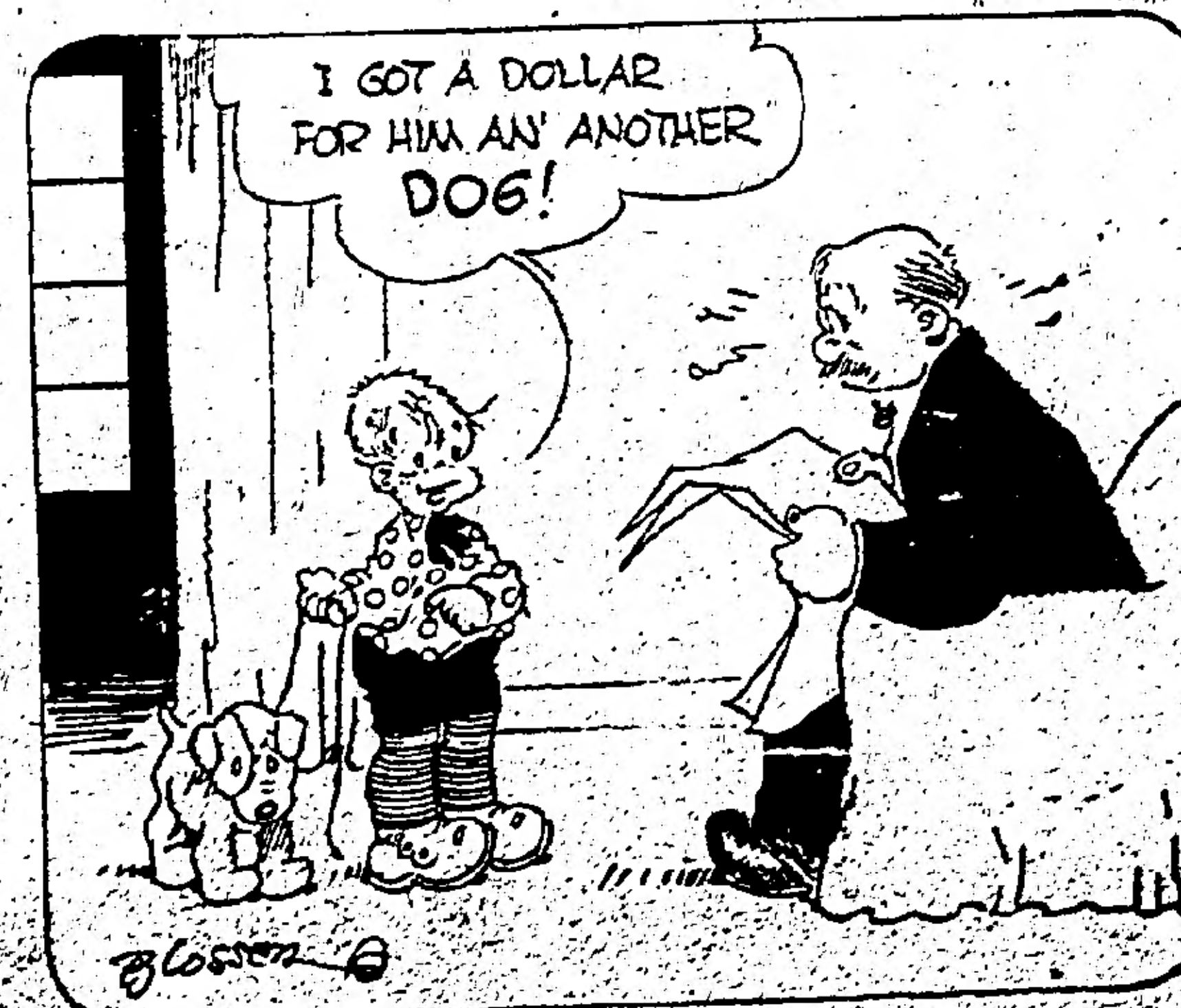
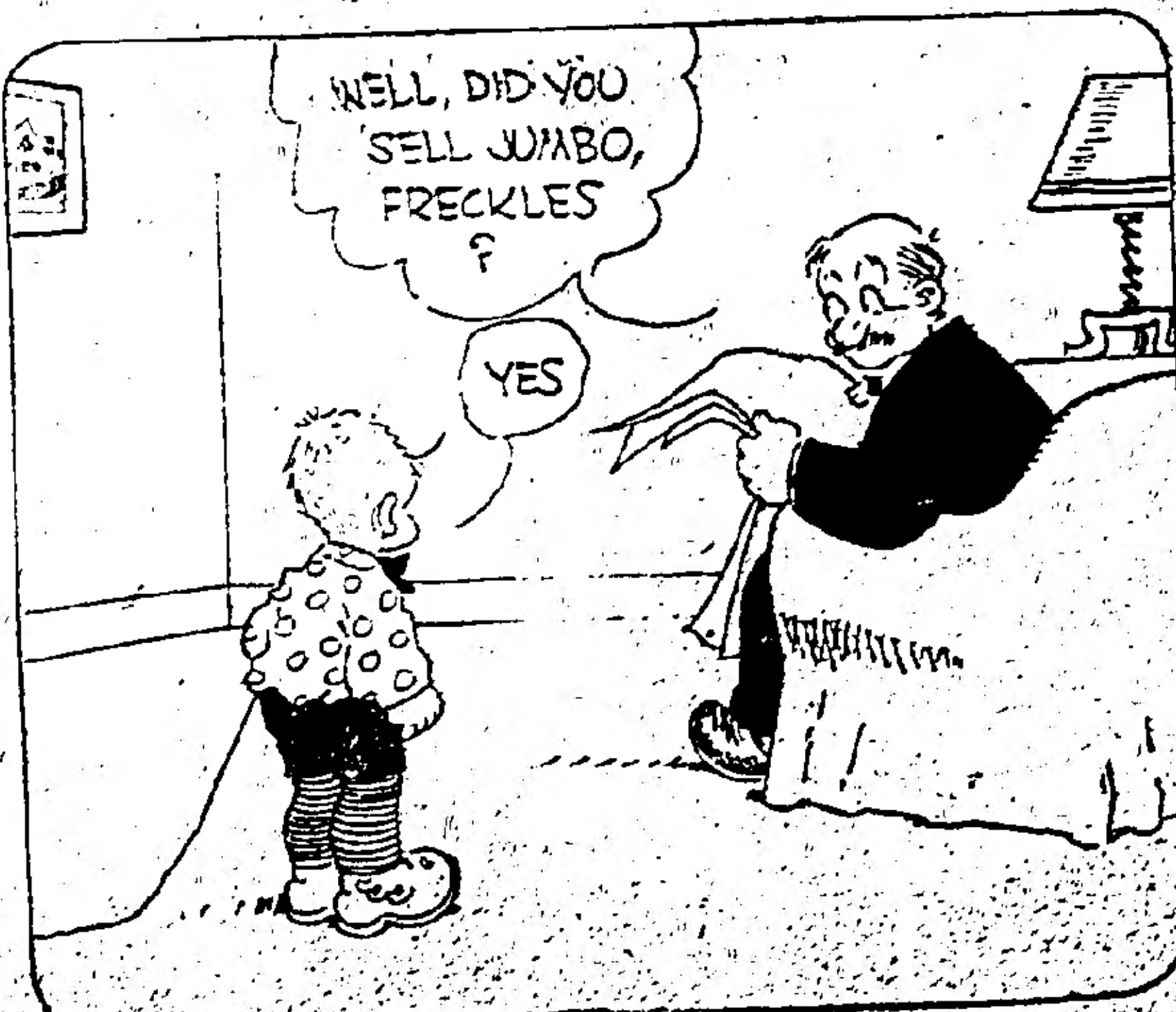
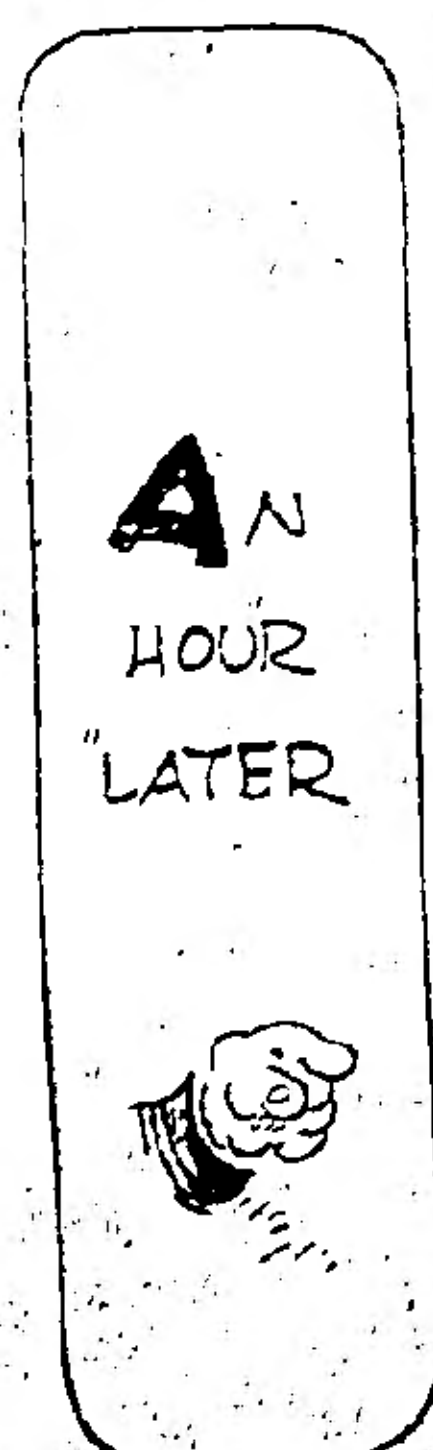
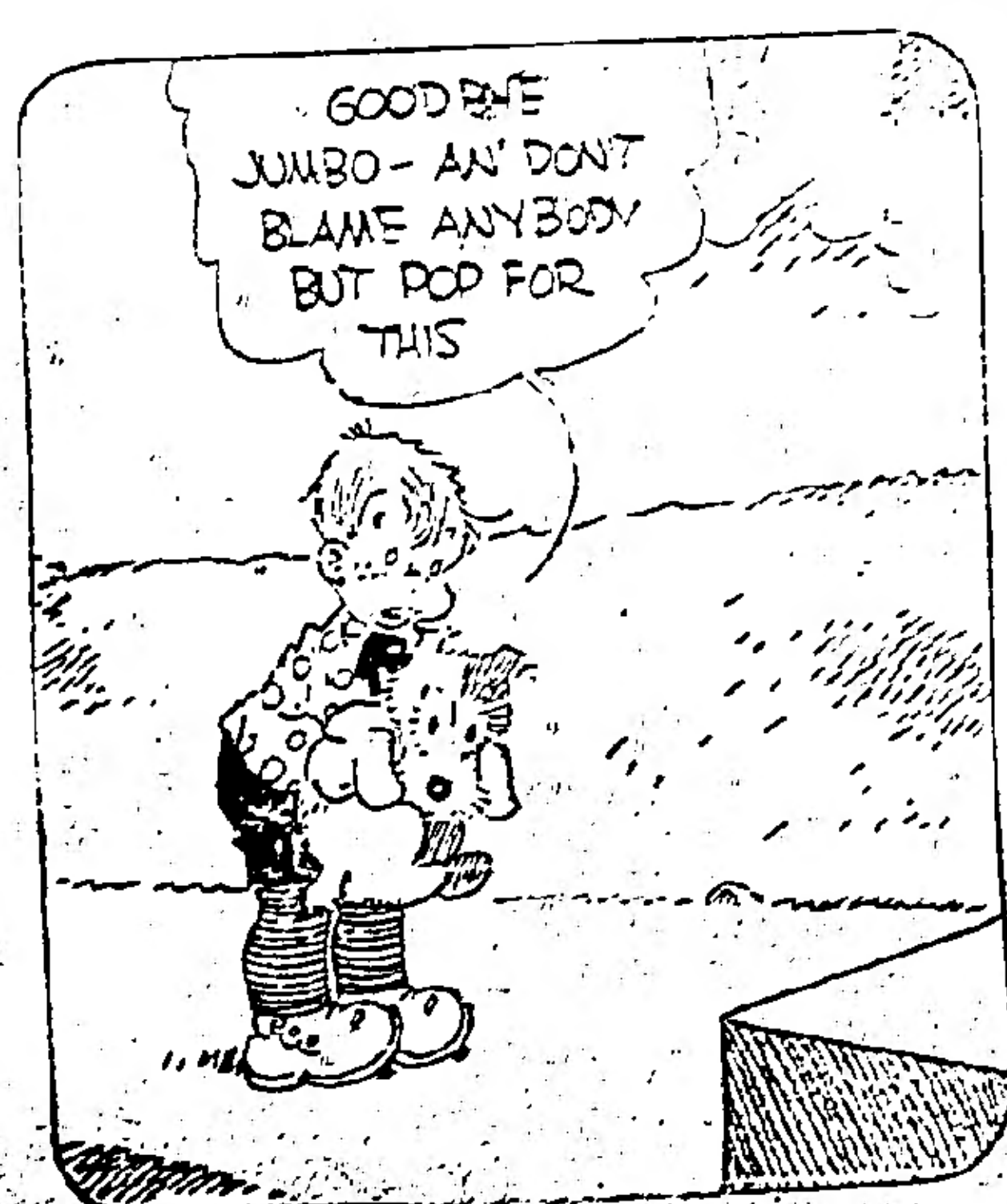
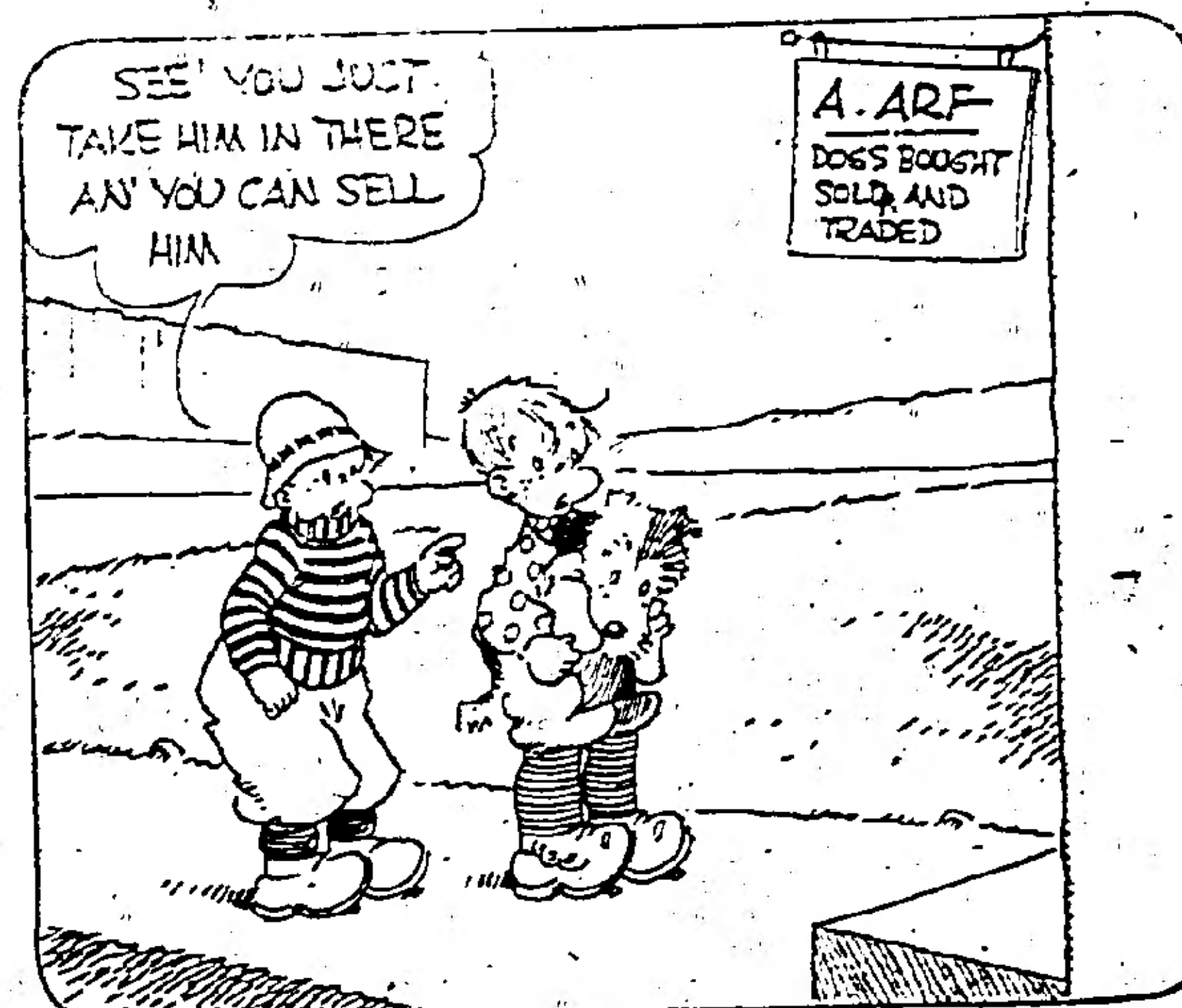
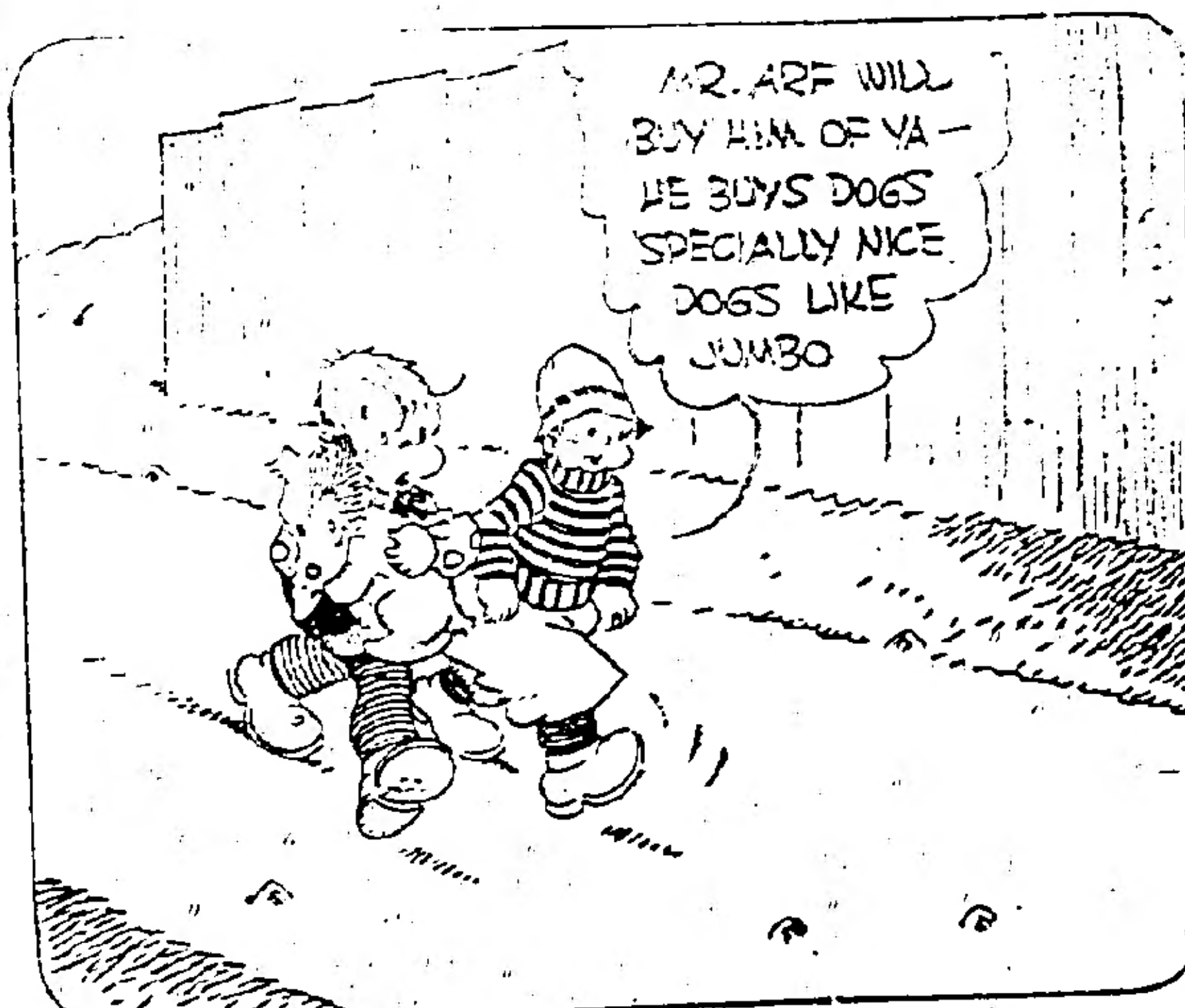
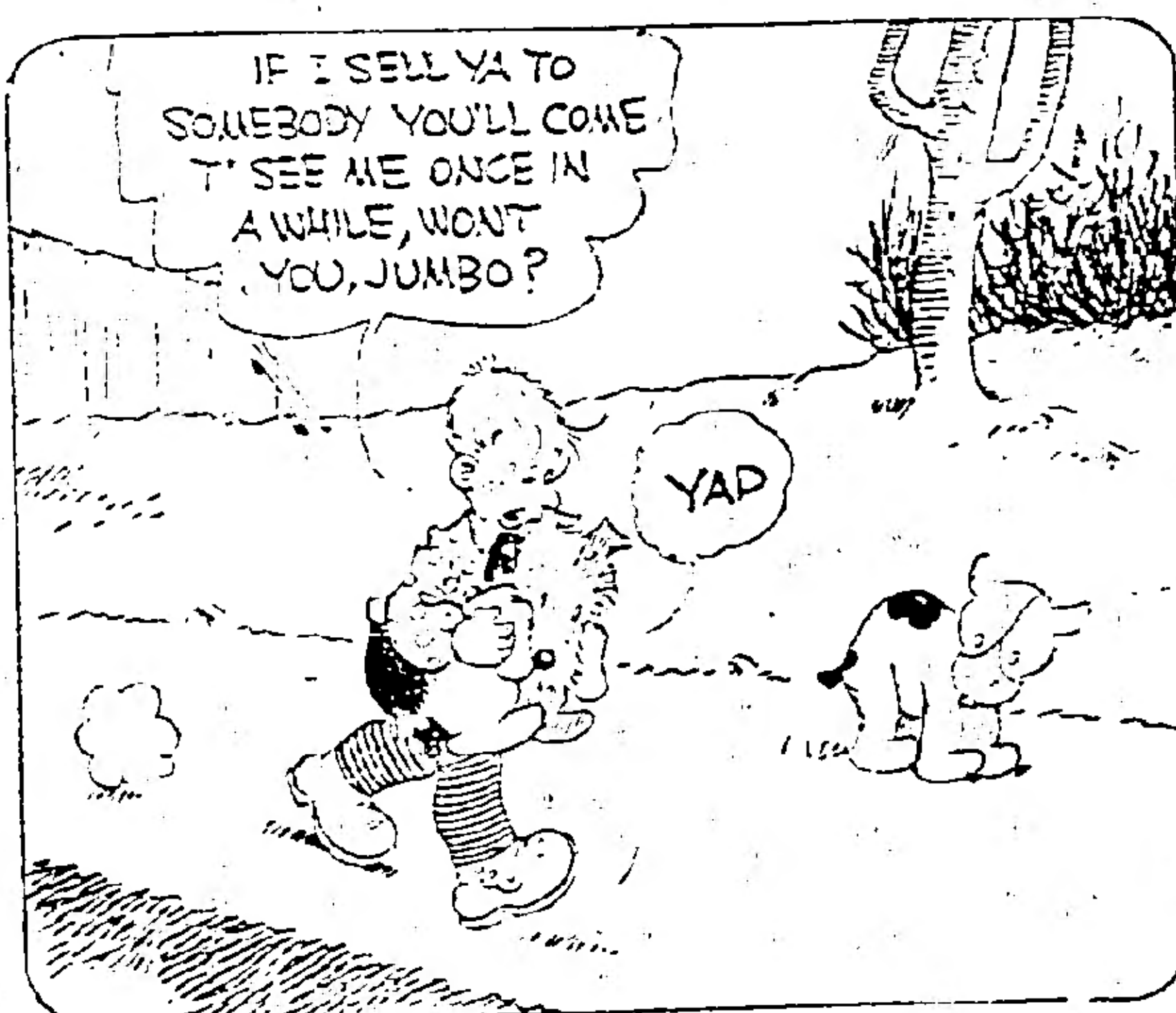
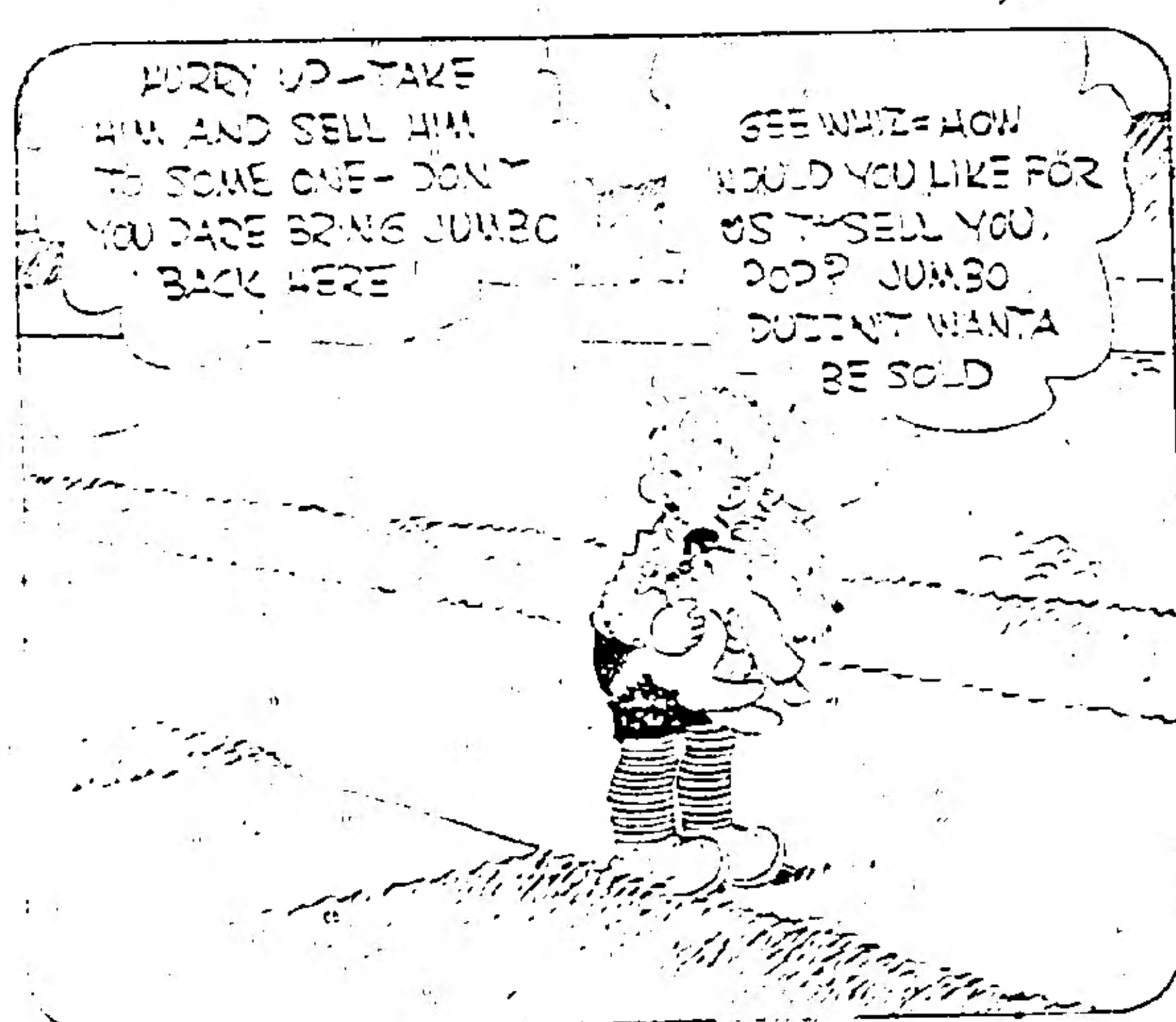
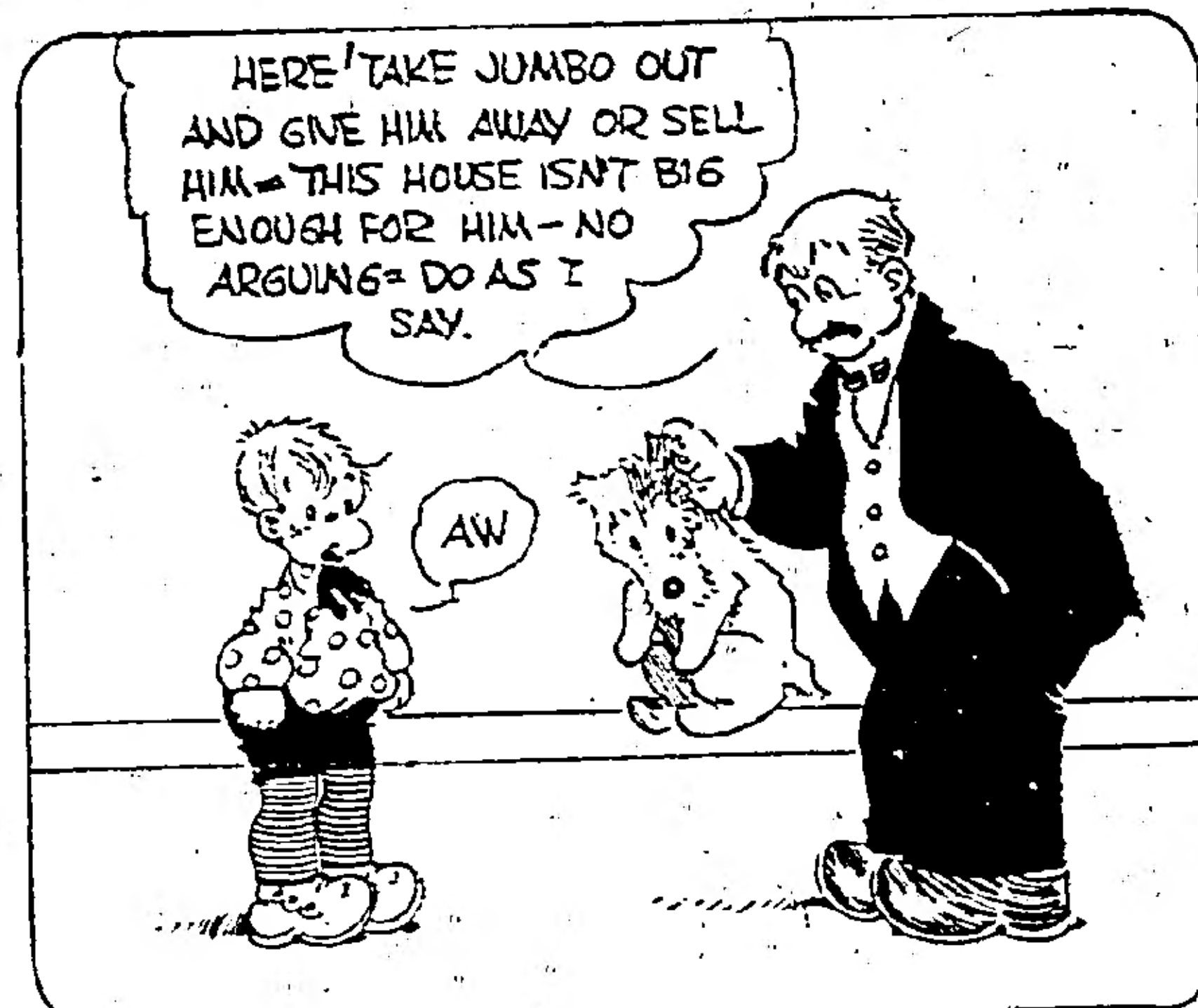
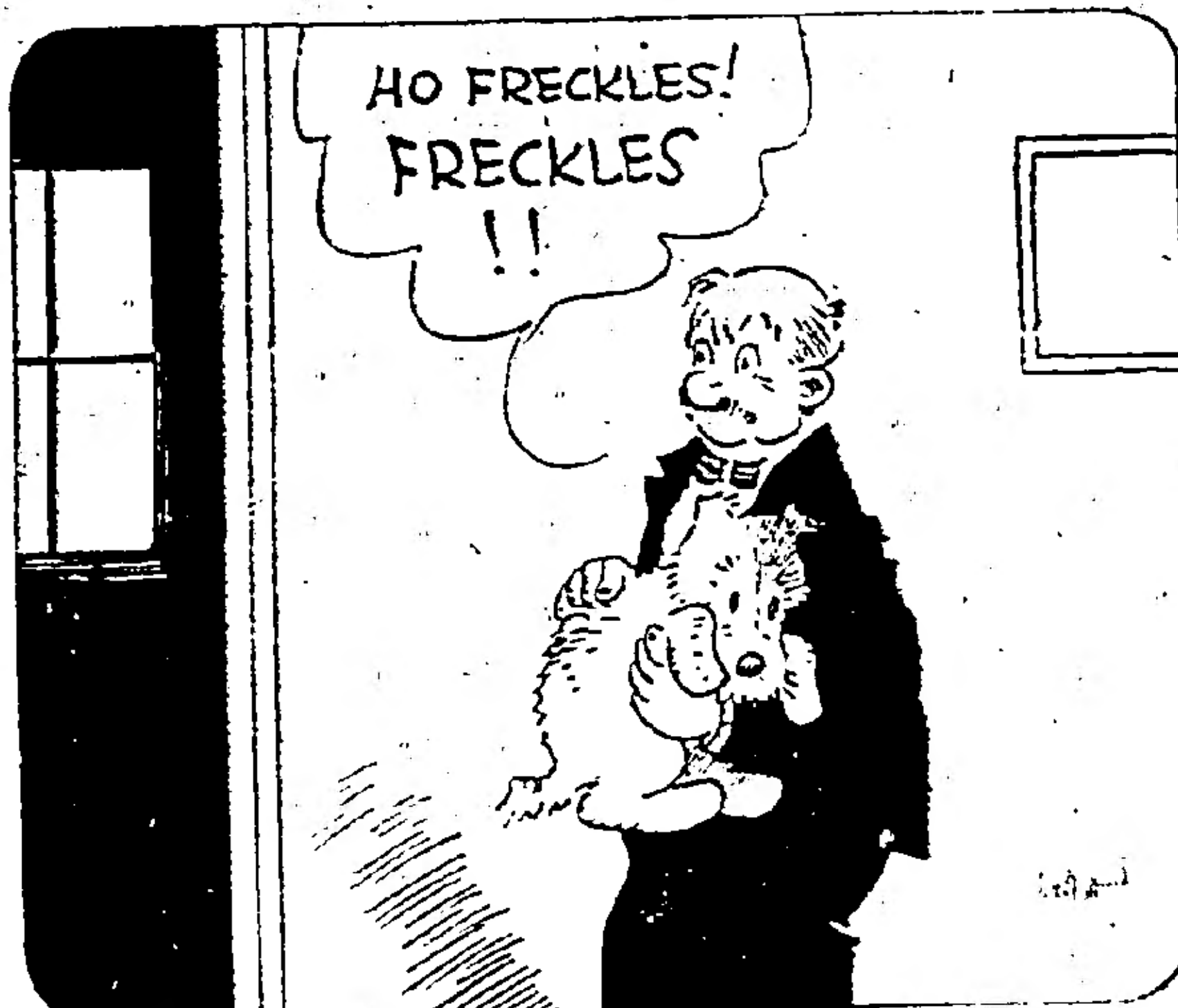
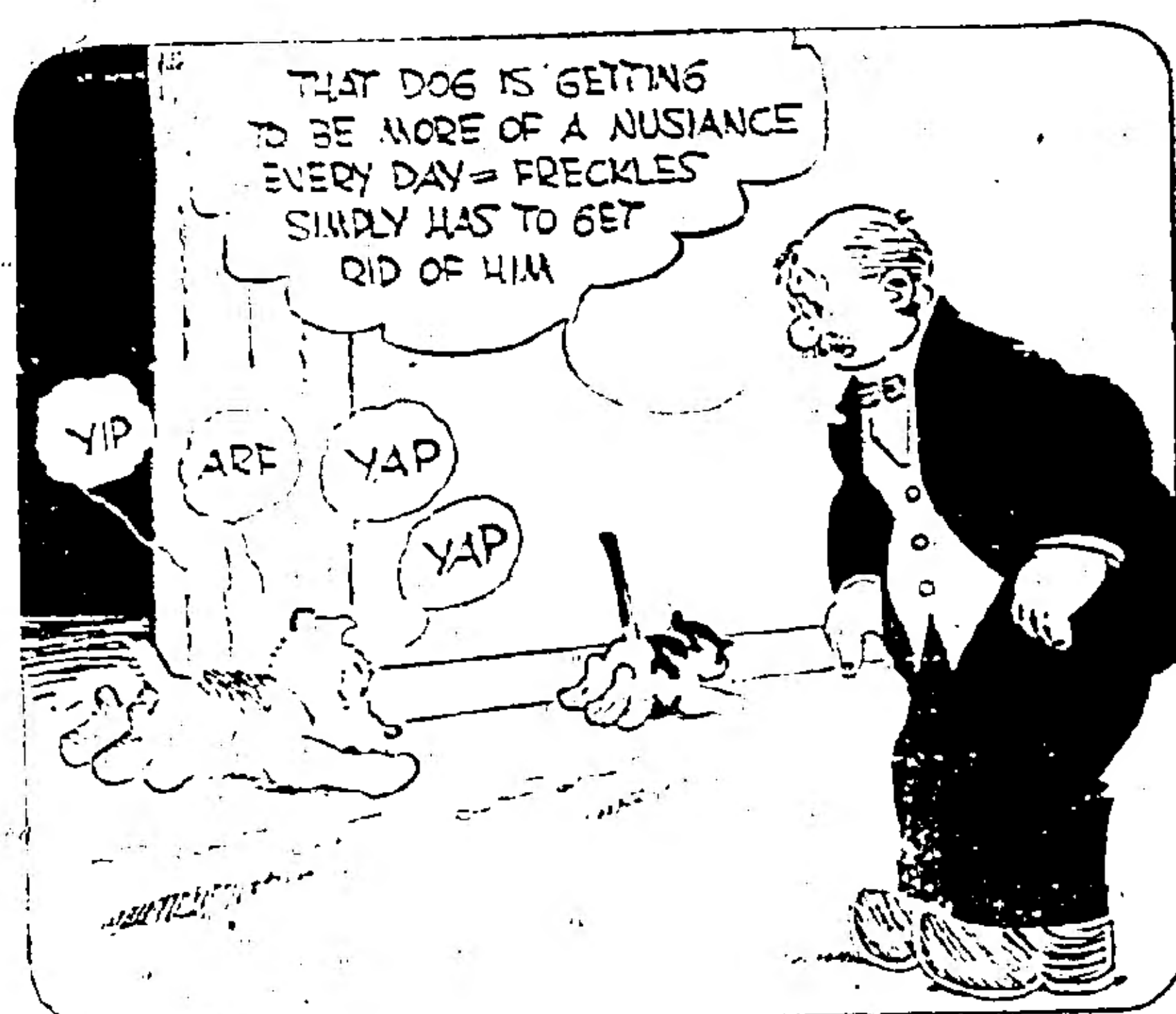






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Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**P. & O. BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.**  
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Etc.  
PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.  
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hong-kong (about)	Destination
SICILIA	6,813	15 Nov. noon	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
MALWA	10,941	16 Nov. m'night	M'les, Gib, L'don & A'werp
KALANZA	7,033	24th Nov.	M'les, L'don, A'werp, R'dam
KALANZA	9,062	30th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SOUDAN	6,896	13th Dec.	S'pore, P'ang, C'bo & B'bay
DEVANHA	8,092	14th Dec.	M'les, London & Antwerp

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

JAPAN	6,052	19th Nov.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TANDA	6,956	6th Dec.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

EASTERN	4,000	1st Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island
ARAFURA	6,000	5th Jan.	Townsville, Brisbane
ST. ALBANS	4,500	2nd Feb.	Sydney & Melbourne

For further particulars apply to the Agents.  
The P. & O. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver Sea, and the Cape of Good Hope.  
The P. & O. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver Sea, and the Cape of Good Hope.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.**

TANDA	6,956	15 Nov. 5 p.m.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji & Kobe
KALANZA	11,430	16 Nov. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
SOUDAN	6,896	30th Nov.	Shanghai
KHIVA	9,097	1st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
ARAFURA	6,000	11th Dec.	Moji & Kobe

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
Wireless on all steamers.  
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,  
22, Des Voeux Road, Central.

**GLEN AND SHIRE.**

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U. K. STRAITS, CHINA &amp; JAPAN Service.

**OUTWARDS.**

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
GLENAPP	16th Nov.	GLENAPP	7th Dec.
CARMARTHENSIRE	23rd Nov.	GLENAPP	14th Dec.
GLENAPP	30th Dec.	GLENAPP	14th Dec.
CARMARTHENSIRE	14th Dec.	GLENAPP	30th Dec.

**HOMEWARDS.**

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
GLENAPP	16th Nov.	GLENAPP	7th Dec.
CARMARTHENSIRE	23rd Nov.	GLENAPP	14th Dec.
GLENAPP	30th Dec.	GLENAPP	14th Dec.
CARMARTHENSIRE	14th Dec.	GLENAPP	30th Dec.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

**JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.****THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

AGENTS

Telephone Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3696.

**M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M****SERVICES CONTRACTUALS**

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. arr. at Hong Kong	Pro. Sailings from Hong Kong
CHILI	19th Oct.	22nd Nov.	13th Nov.
PORTHOS	2nd Nov.	9th Dec.	26th Nov.
ANGKOR	16th Nov.	23rd Dec.	10th Dec.
CHAMBERD	30th Nov.	6th Jan.	23rd Dec.
PAUL LECAT	14th Dec.	20th Dec.	8th Jan.
ANDRE LEBON	28th Dec.	3rd Jan.	22nd Jan.
AMBOISE	11th Jan.	17th Jan.	5th Feb.

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.**

(Including Table Wine and free Doctor's attendance)  
1st Class £95.00 B. Class 1st Class £89.00  
2nd Class £65.00 B. Class 2nd Class £62.00  
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

**LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO-BOATS)**

S.S. loading for Havre, Antwerp & Dunkirk about  
Also through Bills Lading issued to Helsinki, Riga & Riga.  
For full particulars apply to:  
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Telephone Central 740.  
CONSIGNATION. TRANSIT. REPRESENTATION.

**VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.****HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN**

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conference.)

Taking cargo for Belgian, Netherlands, German and all North European ports on direct or optional Bills of Lading, also to United Kingdom ports on optional Bills of Lading only.

**ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:**

S.S. ZOSMA	due Hongkong about	22nd Nov.
S.S. OLDEKERK		18th Dec.

**SAILINGS TO EUROPE:**

Steamers	For	Sailing on or about
OLDEKERK	R'dam, A'dam, Hamburg, Bremen	19th Nov.
ZOSMA	R'dam, A'dam, Hamburg, Bremen	27th Dec.

For full particulars please apply to

**CHINA JAPAN LINE**

General Agents. York Building.

Shipping to Europe, Australia, and other Ports.

**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.  
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.  
Through passage rates to Europe via America G. \$405. G. \$420. G. \$440.  
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Nov.  
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 13th Dec.  
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, &c.  
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 23rd Nov.  
KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 5th Dec.  
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.  
TOYOHASHI MARU ... Middle of Nov.  
LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, &c.  
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Nov.  
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Dec.  
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.  
TAKAOKA MARU ... Saturday, 24th Nov.  
BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.  
KAWACHI MARU ... First half of Dec.  
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.  
WAKASAKI MARU ... Tuesday, 27th Nov.  
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.  
OSAKA MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Nov.  
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 22nd Nov.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.  
PENANG MARU (Moji, Kobe & Y'ham) Thursday, 15th Nov.  
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 16th Nov.  
HOLLAND MARU ... Friday, 16th Nov.  
For further information apply to—  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
Tel. Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.****NEW YORK BERTH.**

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK via SUEZ.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE" Sailing on or about 12th Dec.

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

Taking Cargo for Genoa, Naples, Venice, Trieste and all other Italian Ports also cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.  
FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS. REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS £66.  
FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE.  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AGOSTA" Sailing on or about End Nov.  
S.S. "PERNIA" Sailing on or about End Dec.

**For BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.**

via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.  
S.S. "FUIMEL" Sailing on or about Early Dec.  
S.S. "DUCHESSA D'AGOSTA" Sailing on or about Early Jan.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.  
S.S. "UMZINTO" Sailing from Calcutta on or about 1st Dec.  
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.  
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.  
For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LTD.,**

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**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES &amp; AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aust.
CHANGSHA	In port	16th Nov. at 4 p.m.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc. and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried, Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.  
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**Butterfield & Swire.**

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SON, LTD.)

Telephone Central No. 36. Agents.

**ELLERMAN &****BOCKNALL****STEAMSHIP****COMPANY, LTD.****Projected Sailings from Hongkong**

Subject to alteration.

City of Hankow	14th Nov.	Havre, London, R'dam & Hamburg.
City of Paris	23rd Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
City of Karachi	4th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
City of Paris	2nd Jan.	do.
City of Canterbury	21st Feb.	do.
City of York	30th Mar.	do.
City of Cairo	18th Apr.	do.

**FARES TO LONDON.**

Single 1st Class A £ 92. B £ 84. 2nd Class A £ 72. B £ 56.  
Return 1st Class A £ 161. B £ 147. 2nd Class A £ 108. B £ 98.  
For further particulars apply to

**HOLYOAK MASSEY & CO., LTD.** **THE BANK LINE, LTD.**  
CANTON. Tel. Central 780

COAST SHIPPING.

**INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.****SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

Destination.	Steamer.	Sailings.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Esang	Fri.	16th Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Fri.	16th Nov. at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Leesang	Sat.	17th Nov. at 10 a.m.
KOBE & Moji	Tues.	20th Nov. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK via Swatow Hangsang	Tues.	20th Nov. at 1 p.m.
TTAO via S'ow & S'hai Taksang	Wed.	21st Nov. at d'light.
TIENSIN	Wed.	21st Nov. at noon.
SANDAKAN	Thurs.	22nd Nov. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via Swatow Mingsang	Fri.	23rd Nov. at d'light.
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Tingsang	Sat.	24th Nov. at d'light.
BANGKOK via Hoihow Chunsang	Thurs.	29th Nov. at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Sat.	1st Dec. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Tues.	4th Dec. at noon.

Calcutta Line.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans & carry a fully qualified Surgeon.  
Shanghai Line.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton & Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Manila Line.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

Haiphong Line.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

Borneo Line.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers s.s. "HINSANG" & "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

Tientsin Line.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong & Tientsin occasionally calling at Wei-haiwei & Chefoo.

Bangkok Line.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong & Bangkok via Swatow, by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

**CALCUTTA LINE.**

S.S. "Kutsang" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 1st Dec. at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS & DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**

Telephone Central No. 215. General Managers.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns,

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain.	Leaving.
Haiching...	J. S. Thomson	FRI. 16th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haibong...	W. C. Passmore	TUES. 30th Nov. at 1 p.m.
Haifoong...	Ellis Walker	FRI. 23rd Nov. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**Douglas Lapraik & Co.,**

General Managers.

**KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.**

Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.

**S.S. VAN OVERSTRATEN**

will be despatched on 24th Nov.

to SINGAPORE, PENANG and BELAWAN DELI.

Excellent saloon accommodation, all lower berths. English Cuisine, doctor carried, wireless telegraphy.

1st. CLASS FARE TO SINGAPORE, \$100.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) services to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies.

Agents—**JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,**

Telephone Central No. 1574. York Building, Charter Road.

PERILS OF THE PEN.

Mr. Lloyd George's Book.

Politics and literature have always been near neighbours. They perform many duties in common; they share many ardours and rewards. They have often given expression to each other. The literary ability of Burke was expressed in his speeches; and the political acumen or passion of Swift and St. John were delivered in their writings. But this interchange of function is to-day becoming increasingly rare. Reports of Parliamentary debates or of public meetings seldom reveal a literature, for in Parliament the pressure of business and outside it the increase of the electorate have combined to ensure that subtlety of style shall earn less approval than brevity in one case and declamation in the other. From this it follows that fewer who are by instinct men of letters are in future likely to be drawn into politics, and as a necessary consequence, that fewer who first make their reputation in Parliament will afterwards strengthen it in the library. Indeed, we are in this matter, already arrived at a point at which most readers hear with misgiving the news that yet another politician has written a book; whether the author is politically a friend or a foe makes little difference. Mine enemy's book, if it is badly written, can be as dull as my friend's.

The volume of collected articles by Mr. Lloyd George, just published, will not shake the belief now commonly held that statesmen who, not being writers, nevertheless, thereby add little to their reputations. Mr. Lloyd George is justly valued for the immense services he has rendered to the State, and for his ability in debate and on the platform. But it will be felt by many even of those who see Europe as he sees it, that much of his comment upon French policy would have been better left unsaid by one who holds his position, or better, in any case, if it had been spoken more judiciously and with less bitterness. That, however, is not the point immediately at issue. Whatever may be thought of the manner in which it is expressed, no one will question Mr. Lloyd George's right to give his opinion. His own experience of Europe enables him to judge whether his utterances are likely to make easier or more difficult the task of this country abroad, and that experience must be allowed to direct his policy. But if he wishes to make his view known he has at his disposal a medium of which he is an acknowledged master. He has his place in the House of Commons, or, when Parliament is not sitting, a platform in the constituencies. He has no need to write a book and we doubt his wisdom in attempting it.

A correspondent has quoted a remark made by Lord Morley on the conflicting claims of literature and politics. "Politics," he said, "are a field where action is one long 'second-best.' Literature is a field in which second-best is synonymous with disaster, and men with great reputations won elsewhere stray into it at their peril." *The Times.*

**POINER GENERAL'S BODY.****Cranham Protest Against Disinterment.**

Strong opposition is shown at Cranham (Essex) to the request of Oglethorpe University, Georgia, U.S.A., to transfer the remains of General Oglethorpe, the founder of Georgia, from the village church to America.

As a meeting of the Cranham Parish Council members said the greatest objection was that no one knew in what part of the church the General's remains rested, and there was a strong objection to the whole place being pulled to pieces to find him.

People with ancestors buried in the church strongly objected to the remains being disturbed.

The chairman said a protest should be sent to the Home Secretary.

The clerk said this would have little effect. It was a question who had the greater right to the General's remains—Cranham or America. It was a case of 400 against millions. The council could be represented when the application was heard, but it would be an expensive matter.

It was decided to send a protest to the Home Secretary.

The petitioners consider they know within a few feet the spot at which the remains are buried, and have amended their request regarding excavations accordingly.

**ASHAI BEER**

BREWED BY

**DAI NIPPON BREWERY**

Co., Ltd.

**TOKYO JAPAN**

Specially Brewed for Export

Sole Agents—

**Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.**

HONGKONG.



